

MAY, 1964

THE INTERNATIONAL
Teamster
DEDICATED TO SERVICE

A MACHINE OF TYRANNY

Department
of
Justice
Plagued
by
Bobbie's
Emotionalism

See Page 11

A SPECIAL REPORT

and

A Citizen's
Right to
Individual
Privacy
At Mercy
of
Electronic
Snoopers

See Page 22

A SPECIAL REPORT

**ELECTRONIC SNOOPERS
INVADE YOUR
PERSONAL PRIVACY**



The Teamsters Salute CINCINNATI

Cincinnati, 23rd-ranking U. S. city with a 1960 population of 487,462, was dubbed "Queen City of The West" by Longfellow. This bustling seat of Hamilton County has a history as colorful as that of The West itself.

Built in the center of an ancient Indian mound builder's civilization, the site was first settled in 1788 and named Losantiville. This lasted only two years, when it was re-named Cincinnati to honor the Revolutionary War association of that name. Incorporation came in 1802 and the city was off to a rapid growth.

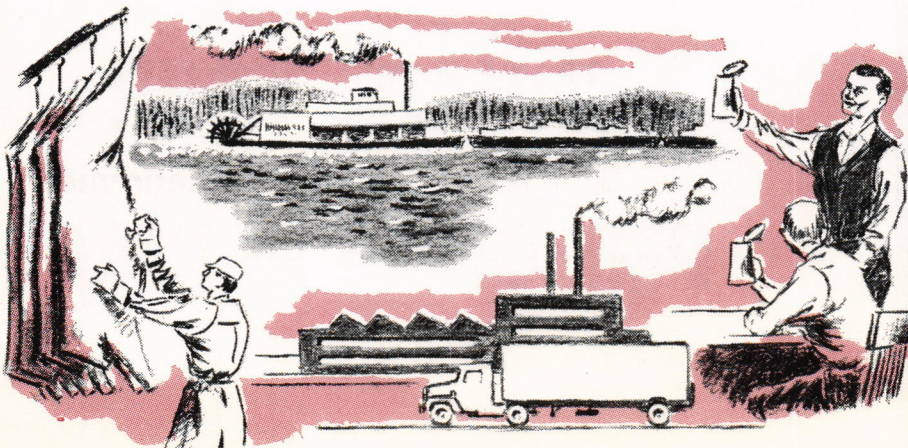
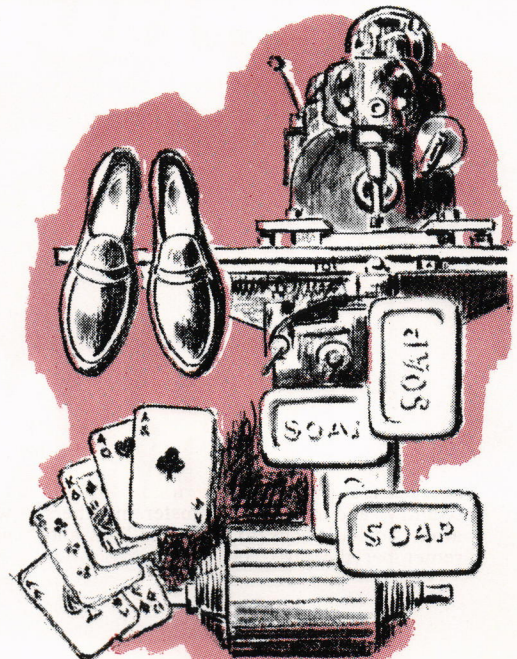
The first river steamboat chuffed past the burgeoning trade center in 1811 and it soon became the wholesale and trade center of the Southland. It developed into a leading pork-packing center and, in 1859, was the nation's third-ranking city. Although Cincinnati had strong ties to The South, it went with the Union during the Civil War and was vital to the North's quartermaster corps. The city's Germanic background is well-known and it is often compared to one of the many Rhine cities with houses rising in tiers up the hills from the river bank.

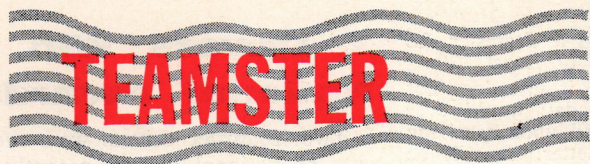
In the same tradition, parks and open spaces are important to Cincinnatians. One of the numerous city parks was once the vineyard of Nicholas Longworth, great-grandfather of the noted Speaker of the House of Representatives. Other prominent citizens include Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase; Presidents William Howard Taft and William H. Harrison. Pres. U. S. Grant was born in the nearby countryside.

A very diverse industrial economy operates here, producing such products as soap, machine tools, clothing, office equipment, laundry equipment, printing, shoes, plastics, beer and electronics.

A rousing Teamster salute to busy, bustling, burgeoning Cincinnati!

America's Cities—No. 51 in a Series





U.S.A.
CANADA
PUERTO RICO

POSTMARKS

Old-Timer Calls for Solidarity

Dear Sir:

I think it very necessary to remind every member of every union in the country, and not our Teamster members alone, to look back to the early '30's and remember the boss could fire anybody if he didn't like the way their hair was parted, and that is not a misstatement.

There was no consideration for age, and when you could not do the work you could be replaced by a younger man with no pension to fall back on.

Unions—and our Teamsters Union especially—have made business and its management recognize the rights of the individual.

Our union has been a big factor in getting Social Security enacted.

Don't forget the Depression. I well remember it and many of us do. You worked for 20 cents an hour and even less just to make a dollar.

When you read the anti-union newspaper articles of what Jimmy Hoffa has done wrong, can you remember reading anything in any one of the rags mentioning the good he has done, such as protection of your job against the boss firing you so his country cousin could have the job?

Our Health and Welfare insurance—if you or your family have ever been sick since your coverage—has paid out more than your employer will ever pay into it or you will ever pay in a life time of union dues. Very cheap insurance, if you ask me.

Our pension fund stands for itself.

Please, Brother Union Member, don't tear down the very structure of our union by believing everything you read in the papers, such as the Kangaroo Court our

International President was subjected to in Tennessee . . . for the satisfaction of the vendetta of a millionaire office holder who doesn't know what it is to want for anything and never will.

I say every union member to the man should back Jimmy Hoffa 100 per cent for the perseverance toward our job protection alone.

John D. Coutts, Sr.
Local No. 41
Kansas City, Mo.

• Cause for Concern

Dear Sir:

This writer is not "labor," but he is in the administrative line and not a union member. But after reading the testimony in the Congressional Record relative to the recent trial of your President, James Hoffa, I can only feel the greatest sympathy for you who represent perhaps the last of the two really individualistic groups in the country—farmers and the Teamsters.

I feel that the disclosures in the Record about intimidation of the jury and individual members, secret agents for the government, and all the rest that constituted the "trial" of Mr. Hoffa is enough to cause concern for all citizens who love our freedom.

The Attorney General's appointment by his brother was the most shameful thing since Caligula appointed his horse a consul, and the personal vendetta by this person should provide a warning for all Americans that our great system

of jurisprudence is in danger when it can be used by any one individual and/or the federal government for its own ends.

Our Constitution and Bill of Rights provides for a fair, impartial trial, and I doubt it can be claimed Mr. Hoffa received this.

I can do no more than urge upon all your readers the importance of taking an increased interest in politics and the study of our American way of life for the Hoffa trial has clearly shown that it is in the gravest danger.

Russell S. Pond
Berry, N. H.

• I Want to Help

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

My name is Scott Crawson. My dad is a lumber driver in Local 70, Oakland, California. I am 11 years old. You have helped my dad, and I want to help you when you are in trouble. Here is my 25 cents.

Scott Crawson
Oakland, Calif.

• Carefree Retirement

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

Sunday we attended a union meeting at which Mr. William Presser outlined the new pension plan. You have outdone yourself on behalf of the membership in spite of your own harassing problems, you were thinking of us, wives and

children included. We congratulate you on your thoughtfulness for our every concern. Now retirement will be care-free. Thank you Mr. Hoffa. God bless you.

Michael Sekerka
Local 407
Cleveland, Ohio

• A Little Joy

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

My brother Honse and myself I read in our newspaper Gefangnis Fur US-Gewerkschaftsobob. I have tear in my eye. I can not understand that the courts you in the prison with you a good man. A man the best will for the worker. I pray to God, you go home and not to the prison.

I have not money to send you flower. Over I painting a little flower, regards to make you a little joy in your situation. My mother gave me little cinema money. I go not to the cinema. I go to the postage to purchase stamps for this letter to make you a little joy. I hope you can read my letter. I hope the post messenger find your address.

Best Wishes from Hamburg, Germany,
Silvia Mahucke
Hamburg, Germany

• Thanks for Help

Dear Sir:

I have been trying to find some way to thank the Teamsters Union Local 299 for the wonderful help we received during my husband's last illness, by sick benefits and life insurance, and also for the check we received this year. I don't know what I would have done without it. Wishing Mr. Hoffa the best of luck.

Sincerely,
Esther Henness
Detroit, Mich.

• Benefits Helped

Dear Sir:

I am writing in regard to the insurance I recently received on my husband's life, Ray J. Dougherty. I want to thank Union Local 13 from the bottom of my heart for such benefits and provisions they have for their members. My loss has been a great shock to me. I shall always remember Local 13, and wish all the continued success for them forever.

Pauline Dougherty
Denver, Colorado

• Foresight

Dear Sir:

I received your most welcome letter granting me my disability pension. That was one of the great moments in my

life in my 34 years as a Teamster, 22 of them as an officer of Local 120.

When I think back it just does not seem possible that a day would ever come such as I enjoyed upon receiving your most welcome letter. It will be an occasion to remember the rest of my life.

It is through the great foresight and leadership like that of Jimmy Hoffa that have made things like this possible.

May the good Lord grant Mr. Hoffa a healthy and long life to continue the great work he is doing for us Teamsters. Thanking you again from the bottom of my heart and remaining your past and present friend, Jimmy for the rest of my retired life, I remain, fraternally yours.

Cliff Schanno
Former 120 Sec.-Treas.
St. Paul, Minn.

• Overlooked

Dear Sir:

We have received numerous telephone calls from our members since the April issue arrived. They are quite perturbed that our telegram was not listed among the others. For your information, the telegram read as follows:

"Mr. Hoffa: We are shocked at the unfair outcome of your trial. Keep fighting. The executive board and members of Local 332 are behind you 100 per cent. We wish to extend our sincere wishes for a successful appeal."

Edward Gorham
Robert Glack
Local 322
Flint, Mich.

No Oversight Intended

(Editor's Note: Because the number of telegrams and letters received by General President James R. Hoffa has been so great, it is impossible to print all of them in the magazine. Those which were printed in April, were selected at random, as a sampling of the support nation-wide for Mr. Hoffa.

Although the task has been tremendous, Mr. Hoffa has made a personal reply to each letter and telegram he has received in connection with the trial in Chattanooga.

2 Drivers Win National Awards

Two Teamster drivers were recipients of national awards recently for outstanding records of safety and highway courtesy.

The citations went to Andrew Hurd, a member of Teamster Local 120 in St. Paul, Minn., and Henry G. Liford, a member of Teamster Local 549 in Kingsport, Tenn.

Making the awards was the American Trucking Assns., Inc. The certificates were signed by John Akers, ATA president, and Arthur Godfrey, radio-TV personality.

Hurd, a driver for Minnesota-Wisconsin Truck Lines, has driven nearly 2 million miles without an accident during his 24 years with the company. On one occasion, he administered extensive first aid to a woman seriously injured in a St. Paul traffic accident.

Liford, a driven for Mason and Dixon Lines, was instrumental in saving the life of a man who had received a deep cut to his arm in an accident that pinned him inside the vehicle. Liford crawled into the car and fastened a tourniquet around the man's arm—stopping the flow of blood.

Refinery Workers Pick Teamsters

Teamster Local 270 of New Orleans, La., recently won an important election involving nearly 600 refinery workers at the Continental Oil Co., plant in Lake Charles.

The National Labor Relations Board ballot was split in the following manner: Teamsters Union 308, Independent Refinery Workers 210, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers 14, and the United Mine Workers gained a single vote.

There were not any "no union" votes.

Wisconsin Agents Close Careers

Two veteran Wisconsin Teamsters Union business agents retired recently from active service in the organized labor movement.

They were David Gourlie and Roland Ruesch.

Gourlie helped organize Teamster Local 434 in 1934—the union recently merged with Teamster Local 695 in Madison. Ruesch first joined the IBT in 1942.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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THE INTERNATIONAL Teamster DEDICATED TO SERVICE

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Volume No. 61, No. 5

May, 1964

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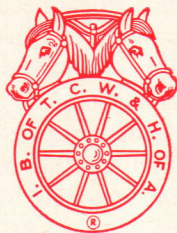
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*Under Bobbie Kennedy, Justice
Dept. Becomes Machine of Tyranny*

On Page 22, a SPECIAL REPORT

*Personal Privacy at Mercy of
Unbridled Snoopers with
Electronic Ears*



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Message from the General President

A Note of Thanks

I HAVE TRIED, as nearly as possible, to thank each of you individually for your overwhelming expression of support for me which flooded the International Office by letter, telegram and telephone.

If, in the course of the mechanics of replying to all of your correspondence, I have missed someone, please be assured that my gratitude is great, and my determination to serve you is even greater than before.

As I related in the last issue of the *International Teamster*, we are carrying our fight against Justice Department tyranny to the higher courts, not necessarily with the sole objective of preserving James R. Hoffa's constitutional liberties, but with the thought in mind that in our Democracy an assault against one individual's liberties and constitutional rights is an assault against the rights of all.

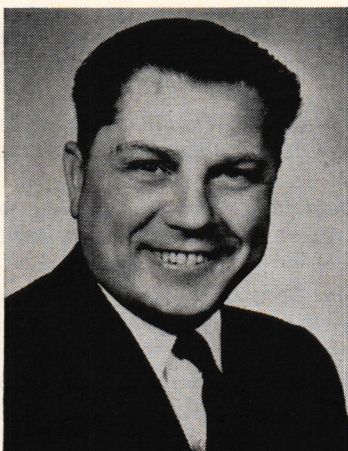
I suspect, over the years, that many of you might have become quite bored at our continual harping on the subject of individual members becoming active in politics. Certainly by now, the importance of our political activity should be clear to all.

In November, which will be upon us sooner than we think, as American citizens and as Teamsters, too, we will go to the polls to elect those who will comprise our government, both on the state and national levels.

Many of you, I suspect, will not be registered to vote. With summer vacations about upon us, many will put off the task of registering and qualifying as a voter, and then that deadline will slip by and you will remain disenfranchised.

No matter how well the disenfranchised citizen might be doing on the economic ladder, none of us can live a full life if we are immuned to the needs of others.

On the political front there is much to be accom-



plished and if we are all registered voters we can help in that accomplishment.

There is the question of medicare for the aged. There is the important question of extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act to exempted industries where workers need relief from low wages and intolerable conditions.

There is President Johnson's declared "war on poverty" to which we are morally bound to get behind and support.

And from a selfish view, there is the threat of unbridled automation which if not approached by an en-

lightened government will engulf us all in idleness.

We in the Teamsters have been very successful in caring for our own economic needs. But we cannot call ourselves successful when our political needs are so woefully unsolved.

Let me urge you again to swarm to the registration clerks. Be qualified to vote in November. Then we will swarm to the polls and strike an "X" for our own political needs and for the needs of those who are not nearly as fortunate as we are.

I know that as an organization, our own problems, and the amount of political harassment, will diminish in direct proportion to our political strength.

That is the only place where organized labor is weak, and this weakness is so much easier to correct than it would be to walk a picket line and engage in a lengthy strike to extract a decent day's pay for a decent day's work.



Teamster General Executive Board shown during regular quarterly session, held last month in Hollywood, Florida. In a two-day session, the IBT board passed two resolutions supporting Teamster President James R. Hoffa, dispelling rumors of a breach of unity among board members.

State of the Union

IBT Board Holds Regular Quarterly Meeting

THE General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has thrown its support behind Teamster General President James R. Hoffa in fending off the vendetta of the U.S. Attorney General.

The executive board adopted two resolutions, both of which were published in the April, 1964, issue of the *International Teamster*. One pledged continued faith in Hoffa's stewardship of the union. The other sanctioned establishment of rank-and-file defense funds for Hoffa throughout the geographical areas represented by the vice presidents on the Teamster executive board.

The actions came at the executive

board's regular quarterly session held last month in Hollywood, Florida.

In addition to attending to regular housekeeping chores of the union, the Teamster executive board turned its attention to the movement in Oklahoma to make open shops compulsory.

Oklahomans vote May 5th on a so-called "right-to-work" amendment to the state constitution in the state's presidential primary.

By unanimous vote, the Teamster board moved to donate \$10,000 toward the expense of fighting the anti-union proposal.

Members of the board condemned the anti-union measure, pointed to

Oklahoma as an area which under union shop arrangements has enjoyed spectacular labor peace and harmonious labor-management relations, and declared that the state does not need a law which has disrupted enlightened collective bargaining wherever it has been passed.

If passed, the Oklahoma "right-to-work" law would outlaw all union shop contracts and weaken organized labor's ability to represent its members for wages, hours and working conditions.

President Hoffa, in his report, told the board that unions of the Teamsters throughout the nation had overwhelmingly ratified the recently ne-

STATE OF THE UNION



IBT Vice Presidents (left to right) Einar Mohn, Joseph Diviny, and Frank Fitzsimmons.



IBT Vice President Anthony Provenzano makes a point to board members.

Clockwise around the table IBT Vice Presidents George Mock (extreme right), Harold Gibbons, John T. O'Brien, General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English, and President Hoffa.



gotiated National Freight Agreement.

Hoffa was particularly pointed in praising all who helped in drafting and negotiating the National Freight Agreement which is a milestone in bringing new wage increases and benefits to approximately 450,000 members.

Continuing its policy of community service wherever Teamster members live, the general executive board made a contribution of \$25,000 toward construction of a wing on the City of Hope hospital in Duarte, California.

The wing to the famed non-sectarian medical center will cost an estimated \$100,000.

The executive board gift was in response to a fund campaign now being conducted under the sponsorship of the Western Conference of Teamsters.

The City of Hope hospital recently celebrated its 50th year of service in research and treating catastrophic diseases.

Its medical staff does work in the fields of cancer, leukemia, and diseases of the heart, blood, and chest.

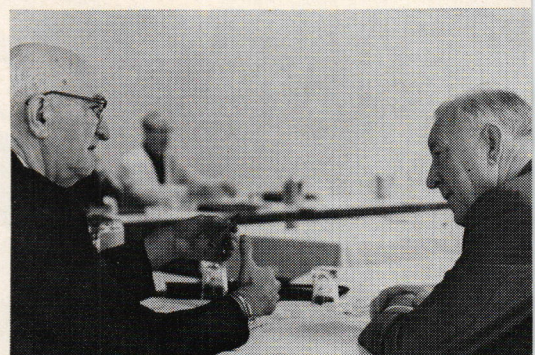
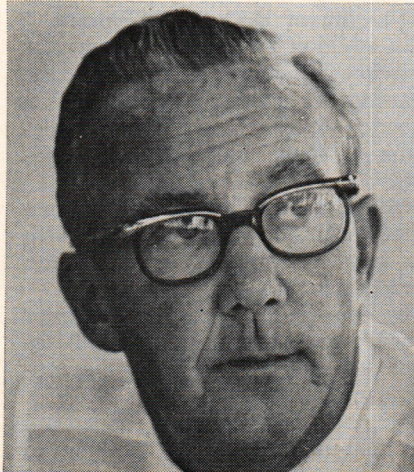
Financed entirely by voluntary contributions, no patient at the hospital is ever presented a bill.

Originally only two tents in the desert, City of Hope today is a complex of modern facilities on 90 acres in suburban Los Angeles.

Teamster Union members and their dependents have been among the hundreds of persons who have received care at the hospital.

Over the years, numerous Teamster groups have contributed to the hospital. Most Teamster joint councils and local unions in the West, are taking part in the current fund drive.

International Union Vice President Murray W. Miller.



General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English (left), Vice President John T. O'Brien.

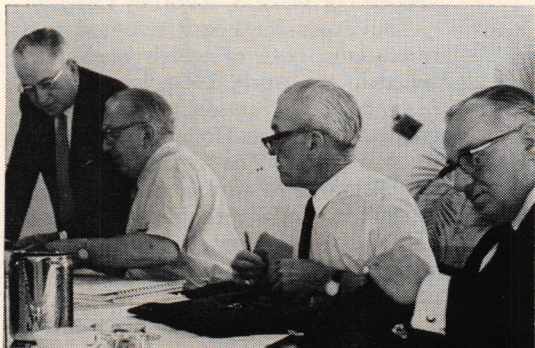


President Hoffa, Vice President John O'Rourke (center) and Vice President Harold Gibbons.



IBT Vice President Gordon Conklin.

Vice Presidents John Backhus (left), Thomas Flynn, John O'Rourke, and Harry Tevis.



IBT Supports Basic Objectives Of Overtime Penalty Act of 1964

BASIC objectives of the Overtime Penalty Act of 1964 were supported by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in testimony offered before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor last month.

Sidney Zagri, Teamsters Union legislative counsel, entered a statement on behalf of measures being considered by the subcommittee, H.R. 9802 and H.R. 1680, to establish a higher penalty for overtime work.

Zagri said the IBT favored the aims of the proposed legislation. The bills would translate regular and substantial overtime costs, in those industries where it exists, into increased employment.

He added, however, that the IBT disagreed with some aspects of the bills.

"We are in agreement," Zagri testified, "that the present overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act no longer provide effective deterrents where regular and substantial overtime exists and, with certain exceptions—if there were a shortage of skilled labor, or emergency overtime required—an increase in the overtime penalty would result in a decrease in overtime and an increase of employment in those industries."

Zagri said the Teamsters Union further agreed that the overtime problem must be approached on an industry-by-industry basis rather than on a uniform, across-the-board basis.

He continued:

"However, we disagree that the determination of industry coverage should be left to the discretion of the Secretary of Labor.

"We further disagree that the national policy of a 40-hour work week should continue in all industries, irrespective of the degree of automation, in the light of labor dislocations in employment presently taking place in the highly automated industries.

"Nor can we agree that overtime penalty without an effective curb on moonlighting will have any substantial impact on the overall unemployment problem."

Zagri emphasized: "We cannot agree with any solution of the overtime penalty which ignores a situation of 16,735,000 workers who are presently unprotected. These workers have no minimum wage protection and get no premium pay for overtime. Almost three million of them work more than 60 hours a week."

The Teamster spokesman recommended a 32-hour work week for automated industries, to be accompanied by several necessary steps:

—Addition of fringe benefit costs to overtime pay.

—The overtime penalty must be raised with part of the penalty being channeled into a retraining program.

—A ban on moonlighting must be written into the bill.

• Hawaii Victory

Workers at GasprO Ltd., one of the main suppliers of construction brick and compressed industrial gases in Hawaii, went Teamster in a recent National Labor Relations Board election to end an organizing struggle that began in 1955.

The ballot in favor of Teamster Local 996 was 43 to 30.

Persistent

Local 996 President Art Rutledge said the GasprO campaign began in earnest 9 years ago after the company, by a series of slick maneuvers, outwitted the union following an initial sign-up of three-fourths of the employees in the proposed bargaining unit.

A bitter strike, blatant union-busting tactics by the company, and union reverses before the NLRB resulted in failure to gain certification. Persistence through the years, however, paid off and the GasprO workers voted Teamster last March 3.

New Council Headquarters



Officers of Teamster Joint Council 65 and the Illinois Conference of Teamsters are shown in new headquarters during a recent open house after moving to the Hotel Governor in Springfield, Ill. Shown are (left to right): Guy Clapper, secretary-treasurer; W. V. Hughes, executive secretary and research statistician, and Elvin Hughes, president. The charters for both the Joint Council and the Illinois Conference were issued in 1948. Originally, the offices were in Collinsville, Ill., but were moved to Springfield in 1962.

Teamsters, Meatcutters, Step Up Boycott Against Banquet Brand

Teamster and Meatcutter local unions across the nation are stepping up their consumer boycott campaign against Banquet brand frozen foods processed by F. M. Stamper Co.

Teamster Vice President Harold J. Gibbons, representing the IBT in the joint effort to organize the non-union company which is a major food processor, said the Banquet brand "constitutes a threat to the continued existence of union-negotiated standards in this country."

Stamper has 5 plants operating in Missouri, and plants in Wells, Minn., and Elmyra, N.Y. The firm settles in small communities where it can behave as the big frog employer, using the situation to maintain extremely low economic standards.

Gibbons said the Teamsters and Meatcutters are undertaking leaflet campaigns at A&P and Safeway markets to encourage customers to buy other than Banquet brand products ranging from frozen poultry and other meats through frozen spaghetti dinners, fruit pies, and so forth.

Gibbons stressed that while Stamper operates at substandard conditions, union contracts are in force at such

competitive companies as Campbell Soup, Swanson's, Morton's, Libby's, Stouffer's, and Birds-Eye. They all process the same range of foods as Banquet brand products.

A number of attempts have been made to organize Stamper plants with a 1961 effort in Sedalia, Mo., being one of the most noteworthy. It was there that a majority of employees signed authorization cards. The company retaliated with vicious anti-union practices and an election was lost.

Since the organizing campaign was renewed this year with more steam, the company has reversed its policy and begun to dole out small benefits to its employees. Examples were a pair of 5-cent hourly general wage increases, a 1-week paid vacation plan, and some other improvements. Nevertheless, Banquet brand processing plants remain far below standards in the industry.

Gibbons said both the Teamsters Union and the Meatcutters Union have sent appeals from their International headquarters to more than 400 chain store executives and frozen food buyers, asking them to stock only products from companies that main-

tain decent wages, hours, and conditions.

Meanwhile, various local unions have instituted volunteer programs for distributing the "Don't Buy Banquet Brand" leaflets in front of supermarkets stocking the product.

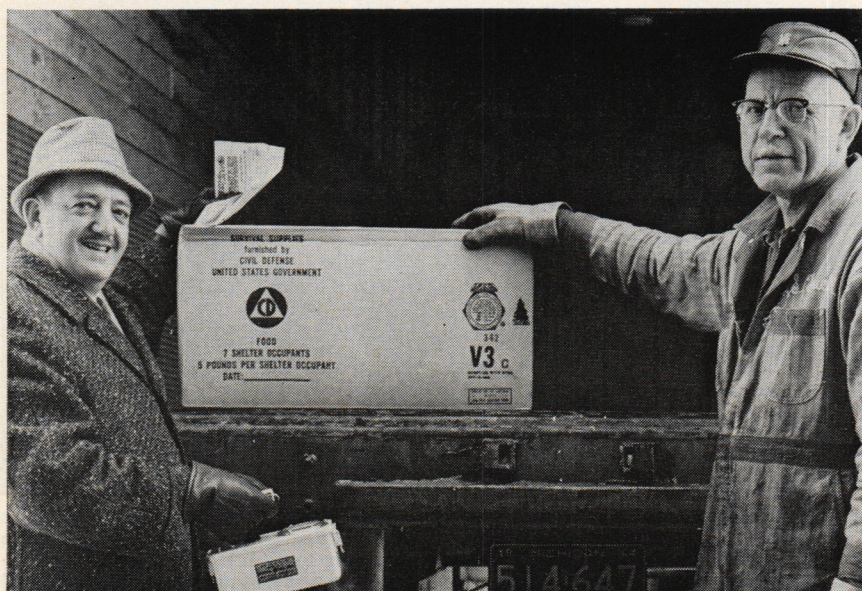
• Zoo Workers Gain

Some 48 employees of the Cleveland city zoo ratified a new 2-year agreement containing important fringe benefit gains along with a modest wage increase.

Jack Fait, business agent for Teamster Local 521, said the contract with the Cleveland Zoological Society provides that the society will pay all the costs of hospitalization and medical insurance for employees. The sum amounts to \$23.50 a month for a worker with dependents.

The contract also includes a 6-cent hourly pay increase next year, improved vacation schedules, and an extra paid holiday.

Defense Shelter Stocked



Walther Raether (left) and Arthur C. Becker, long-time members of Teamster Local 299 in Detroit, are shown stocking a civil defense shelter at Southfield, Mich. Becker is the civil defense director for Southfield.

GW Workers All in Teamster Fold

Union organization of a plant in Gering, Neb., recently ended a 10-year campaign by the Teamsters Union to organize all plants in the complex operated by the Great Western Sugar Co.

The GW workers at Gering voted 91-to-45 in favor of Teamster representation. The workers had previously been represented by the American Federation of Grain Millers.

Altogether, some 300 workers will be covered by a Teamster contract at the Gering plant during the height of the beet sugar season, according to Jack Strelo, director of the Sugar Division of the Western Conference of Teamsters.

Most of the various GW plants were first organized in 1954, but workers in Mitchell and Gering elected to be represented by the Grain Millers. The Mitchell plant went Teamster early this year by a vote of 118-to-5.

Alaskan Teamsters Fill Important Positions in State Reconstruction

When the devastating earthquake shook Alaska last month, the role of Teamsters in and their importance to community service was never better demonstrated.

Jesse L. Carr, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 959 in Anchorage, immediately dispatched a call to 150 local union members who could be reached by a still functioning section of the telephone system.

"Not one of these men, all with their own problems and personal disasters, refused the call to report for rescue and salvage work," Carr reported.

Carr was in Washington, D. C., recently as a member of Governor William Egan's Alaskan Reconstruction Commission. As a member of the Commission, Carr acts in an advisory capacity along with members of the governor's cabinet and other members of the 22-man group.

Still another Teamster, Lou Dischner, has been called upon to fill an important post as Alaska digs itself out of the shambles of the earthquake.

Dischner, who regularly serves as DRIVE director for Alaskan Teamsters, has been named Manpower Control Coordinator.

Carr put the tragedy in proper perspective and gave an insight into the kind of assistance Alaskan citizens need.

Talking in Washington, D. C., Teamster headquarters, the head of Teamster Local 959 said "these people don't need loans. They need grants. Most of them are faced with the terrible prospect of paying on a 20 or 30 year mortgage for a home

that was completely demolished by the quake. They are mortgaged for the rest of their productive lives for something which will never be of use to them again."

He described the same plight for businessmen who lost their plants. Carr also expressed concern that there will be a tendency to retrench on planned programs such as highway programs, thus crippling the state's economy at a time when it needs to be given a boost.

Teamsters from around the nation have been responding to Alaskan relief. Typical was a 40-ft. van which left Detroit shortly after the quake loaded with clothes for children, and was dispatched from Teamster Local 299.

• Flight Engineers

Flight engineers employed by Capitol Air Lines voted overwhelmingly in favor of Teamsters Union representation in a recent National Mediation Board election.

Henry Breen, director of the Airline Division of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, said the vote was 32 to 3 in favor of the IBT. There were 39 engineers eligible to vote.

Capitol Air Lines has its headquarters in Nashville, Tenn.

• Minneapolis Contract

Teamster Local 638 has reached agreement with the Minneapolis *Star* and *Tribune* on a new 2-year contract providing substantial wage increases and fringe benefits.

Tony Schullo, Local 638 secretary-treasurer, said the pact provides a 12-cent hourly hike this year and an 8-cent hourly gain next year for 125 members.

In addition, the newspaper company will pay \$4 additional for health and welfare this year and \$4 additional the second year for the married drivers; meanwhile, single men will receive \$1.50 the first year and \$1.75 the second year for the same benefit.

Other gains include a fourth week of vacation after 15 years on the job, funeral leave, and other standards.

March of Dimes Thanks IBT

Burr Gibson, director of fund raising for the National Foundation, recently sent a letter to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters expressing appreciation for the IBT's \$500 March of Dimes contribution.

• Lackawannians Join

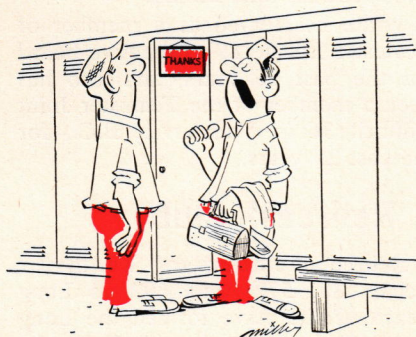
Production and maintenance workers at the Flangeklamp Research & Development Corp., in Lackawanna, N. Y., voted to be represented by Teamster Local 375.

The National Labor Relations Board ballot resulted in 34 votes for the union and 13 for the company. Local 375 is headquartered in Buffalo.

Honored



William A. Tinsley, a member of Teamster Local 175 in Charleston, W. Va., since 1937, was named West Virginia's "Driver of the Year" for 1963 by the West Virginia Motor Truck Assn. Tinsley has accumulated 1,327,000 miles of tractor-trailer driving with no chargeable accidents in 29 years on the road.



The board of directors gave it to me for a suggestion that saved the company more than \$2 million.

Teamster Official Honored For Cerebral Palsy Work

Joseph G. Biancardi, president of Teamster Local 97 in Newark, N.J., recently was honored at a testimonial dinner by the Cerebral Palsy Rehabilitation Institute "in appreciation for all that he has done to help the cerebral palsied children and young adults who use its facilities."

The dinner officially kicked off the institute's 1964 fund-raising campaign and netted \$9,000 in proceeds.

Biancardi, who is vice president of United Cerebral Palsy of North Jersey, Inc., was honored as a major volunteer worker in the program. The testimonial noted that through the years he has devoted himself to helping the less fortunate.

Besides his cerebral palsy honors, Biancardi has been:

- Honored by the Puerto Rican Assn. of New Jersey for his many contributions to understanding and brotherhood with minority groups.

- Awarded the highly coveted Heart of Gold of the Deborah Sanitarium and Hospital.

- Received a citation for his work with the handicapped from the Occupational Center of Essex County.

- Honored by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and the Urban Better Relations Society for his fruitful work in bettering race relations.

While serving as president of a Teamster local union with 12,000 members, Biancardi also finds time to serve as chairman of a civil rights group. He also participates in numerous other civic activities.

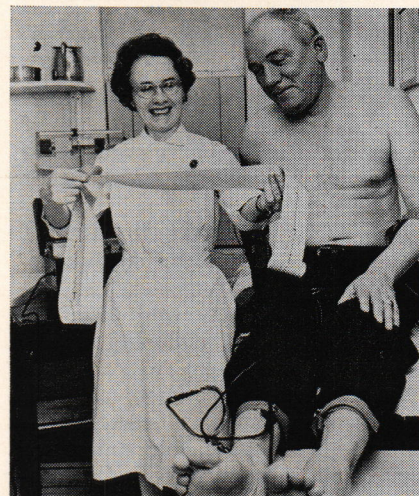
Among those taking part in the Biancardi testimonial were Anthony Provenzano, International Vice President and President of the New Jersey Teamsters Joint Council; New Jersey Gov. Richard J. Hughes; Newark Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio, and Congressmen Peter W. Rodino, Jr., and Joseph G. Minish, both of New Jersey.

• Iowa Dairy Pact

Teamster Local 650 of Waterloo and Ft. Dodge, Ia., has signed a 2-year agreement covering 300 members working at 3 dairies in the area.

Melvin Jensen, Local 650 secretary-treasurer, said the contract provides

5,000th Patient



Lawrence Murray, veteran truck driver and a member of Teamster Local 816, was the 5,000th patient to be served at the Teamster Health Center operated by Joint Council 16 in New York City. The medical center is sponsored by Labor-Management Trustees of Teamster Welfare Funds in New York City. The program was initiated in 1962 to provide diagnosis or medical advance to Teamsters and their families. Murray and a nurse are studying his electrocardiogram, a graphic record of the heart's action, made as part of his physical examination.

wage gains of 15 cents per hour for plant employees along with raises for driver-salesmen at Carnation Co., Anderson-Erickson, and Home Town Dairy. The companies operate plants in 6 Iowa towns.

Additional fringe benefits include a 4-week vacation after 20 years' employment.

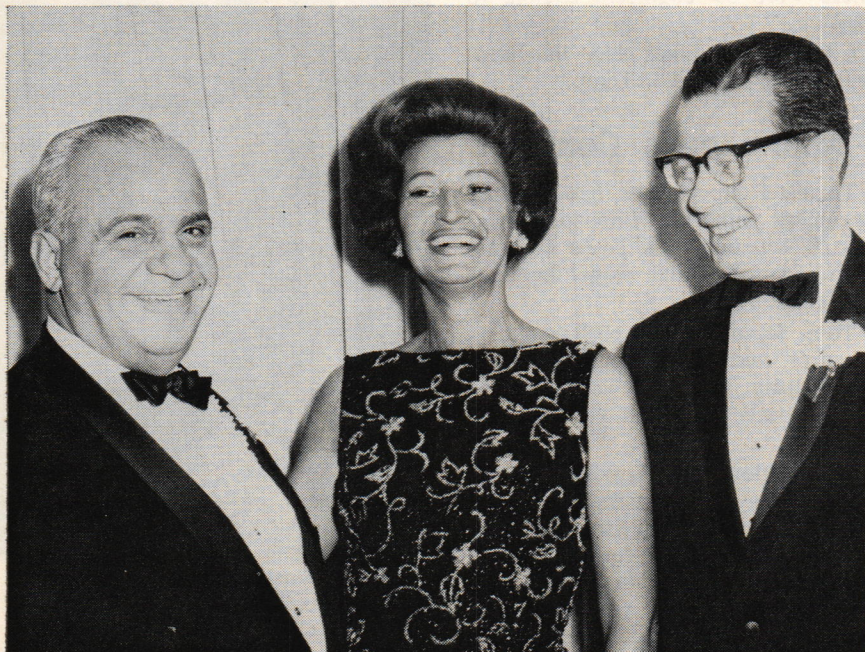
• White Retires

Jack White, a long-time Teamsters Union officer in western Canada, has decided to retire after lengthy service and spend his time fishing.

White has served as a member of Teamster Local 189's executive board for the past 26 years, and also has been a member of the Teamster Joint Council 36 in Vancouver, B.C., for the past 25 years.

• Retirees' Club

Retired members of Teamster Locals 88, 572, and 692 in Long Beach, Calif., have formed the Long Beach Teamster Retiree Club for the purpose of keeping abreast of Teamster Union activities and to remain active participants in their major goals.



New Jersey Gov. Richard J. Hughes (right) is shown with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Biancardi at a testimonial dinner for Biancardi, president of Teamster Local 97 in Newark, N. J. Biancardi was cited for his work in helping child victims of cerebral palsy.

Under Bobbie Kennedy

Justice Department Becomes Machine of Tyranny

BEFORE THE FOREMAN of the jury in the Chattanooga trial of Teamster President James R. Hoffa could finish announcing the jury's verdict to the court, Walter Sheridan, assistant to U. S. Attorney General Bobbie Kennedy jumped from his seat, shouted as he ran for a telephone:

"Guilty on two counts!"

Hilarious over the verdict, Sheridan ran to the telephone to inform Bobbie Kennedy that a battle had finally been achieved in the eight-year personal vendetta war of Kennedy against Hoffa.

How do we know that it is a personal vendetta? How do we know that Bobbie Kennedy has been using the Justice Department to pursue his announced intention of putting Hoffa in jail?

Well, everybody knows it, and has known it for a long time.

Judges know it.

Lawyers know it.

Newspapers, radio and television know it.

Prospective jurors know it.

Walter Sheridan knew it. He had been schooled in the art of the vendetta while an investigator for the McClellan Committee.

With that diploma he was brought along to the Justice Department when Bobbie nepotized his way into the cabinet post. Sheridan was brought along and put in charge of the "Get Hoffa Detail" at the Justice Department.

The Attorney General brought Sheridan along to help make a law breaker out of an American citizen

who didn't happen to enjoy the personal favor of Bobbie Kennedy.

For nearly eight years he had tried to please his boss, Sheridan had, and with justice in such immature hands, it was only natural that one of the administrators of justice should jump out of his seat, shout his elation to the court, and run to telephone his boss.

And it is this emotionalism of Bobbie Kennedy and his accomplices in the "Get Hoffa Conspiracy" which betrays any front Bobbie might put up as the guardian of individual rights—the cornerstone of American justice.

This emotionalism was described in the February, 1963, issue of *The Progressive*, by Sidney Lens, in an article called "The Pursuit of Hoffa."

Wrote Lens:

The Record Of Edward G. Partin

(The following is the record of Edward G. Partin, Teamster official turned government informer and the government's star witness in the Chattanooga trial of Teamster President James R. Hoffa.)

1. In December, 1943, Partin and another man were arrested in the State of Washington for breaking into a restaurant. Partin pleaded guilty and drew a 15-year term.

Twice Partin broke out of jail.

He was given a bad conduct discharge from the U. S. Marines.

2. In 1961, rebellious members of Partin's local accused him of embezzling union funds. Also they charged him with using union funds to go to Cuba to confer with one of Fidel Castro's aides.

A safe containing union books and records was stolen and later recovered from the Amite River. When recovered from its watery grave, the safe was empty, and union books and records were gone, to the frustration of federal auditors.

3. Partin's main critics in his local union were A. G. Klein, Jr., and J. D. Albin. They testified along with others before an East Baton Rouge, La., grand jury, and the grand jury indicted Partin for forging a withdrawal card.

This indictment, along with other federal and state charges against Partin, was to vanish later in a mysterious manner.

4. On June 27, 1962, Partin was indicted on 26 counts, 13 of falsifying union records, 13 of embezzlement. He was released on \$50,000 bond.

If brought to trial and convicted on all counts, Partin could be fined \$260,000 and sentenced to 78 years in prison.

5. On August 14, 1962, Partin was named in damage suits amounting to \$400,000.

Specifically, the suit charged that Partin struck an auto driven by an Airman stationed at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas, forced it off the road, rolled it over several times, killing one of the occupants of the car and injuring the other two.

The suit charges that Partin drove off at a high speed down the highway.

An investigation by Alabama authorities led to Partin's indictment

(Partin's record continued on page 13)

"Has the campaign against Hoffa become a vendetta, a deliberate harassment designed to 'get' the man, rather than to enforce the law? Is the government, and more specifically Attorney General Kennedy, trying to put Hoffa in jail, regardless of method, because he is James Hoffa and head of the most powerful union in the country, or does it have solid ground for its investigations and prosecutions?"

Double Standards

"Does the Department of Justice have a double set of standards—one relating to Hoffa and similarly stigmatized men, and another for those regarded as 'respectable,' or is justice being administered impartially?" Lens continued:

"On more than one occasion, the late President Kennedy, then a candidate for the office of Chief Executive, stated as he did in Springfield, Illinois:

"I want to make it very clear that I don't believe the Department of Justice has carried out the laws in the case of Mr. Hoffa with vigor."

"On yet another occasion, the late JFK stated:

"I'm not satisfied when I see men like Jimmy Hoffa in charge of the largest union in the U. S. still free."

"Still again, Kennedy, campaigning for office, declared:

"In my judgment, an effective Attorney General with the present laws we now have on the books can remove Mr. Hoffa from office. And I assure you that both my brother and myself have a very deep conviction on the subject of Mr. Hoffa."

Record Suspicious

Wrote Lens:

"This 'get Hoffa' attitude betrays an emotional involvement on the part of the Kennedy brothers that would seem to conflict with their responsibility for equal enforcement of the law. It is an attitude that has given rise to the use of tactics and techniques of investigation and prosecution that carry a serious threat to our constitutional liberties."

On the subject of equal application of the law, the record shows that the cloud of suspicion hangs heavily over the head of Bobbie Kennedy.

There is the story of James M. Landis, former dean of the Harvard law school, former member of the Federal Trade Commission and member of the Security Exchange Commission, who was appointed special assistant to the late President John F. Kennedy in 1961.

Landis was sentenced August 30,

1963, in New York Federal Court to 30 days in jail for willful failure to file income tax returns on time for five years.

Landis was sentenced to 30 days each on the first three counts of a five-count information, the terms to run concurrently. A six-month term on each of the other two counts was suspended and he was placed on probation for one year.

He was charged with failing to file income tax returns on time for 1956 through 1960.

The defense claimed Landis was so busy serving in public office that he failed to take care of his personal problems.

There is the case of Maurice Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Meany Assists

Hutcheson was convicted of contempt of Congress. He appealed to the Supreme Court which upheld the conviction of the lower court.

Sentenced to six months in jail, Hutcheson got an assist from AFL-CIO President George Meany who filed an affidavit with the court attesting to Hutcheson's character, who was subsequently placed on probation and fined \$500.

On two counts of jury tampering, with a maximum sentence of 10 years, Hoffa got eight to be served consecutively, and was fined \$10,000.

At least partially, the treatment of Landis and Hutcheson seem to answer Len's question: "Is justice being administered impartially?"

Other events answer the question in full.

McClellan Ducked

Hoffa had been indicted on the so-called Sun Valley case before Bobbie's brother gave him the Justice Department. A judge, however, tossed out the indictment, sustaining a defense claim that Negroes had been systematically excluded from the grand jury.

Bobbie quickly brought the indictment again, permitted a costly pre-trial hearing to take place at which Senator McClellan ducked a subpoena by seeking a Senate resolution giving him the right not to testify or make his committee records available.

Then, Bobbie sought to have the case moved to a newly created judicial district in Southern Florida, even though the law clearly states that the only person with the right to request a change of venue is the defendant himself.

Next, Bobbie brought an indictment

Partin's Record

(Continued from page 12)

on September 26, 1962, on charges of first-degree manslaughter and leaving the scene of an accident.

6. *The day before that indictment was returned, Partin turned himself into authorities in Louisiana on still another charge—kidnaping.*

The specifics in this charge are that as long ago as the previous June, two children of one of Partin's associates were snatched away from their mother who had legal custody at a motel where the mother was staying with them.

Partin and the associate were indicted for kidnaping on charges brought by District Attorney Sargent Pitcher.

Partin at first was refused bail. Then on October 4, 1962, after having been missing for five months, the two tots, one two years old, the other 10 months, were turned over to authorities in the basement of the courthouse.

7. The bonding company had revoked Partin's \$50,000 bond on the federal embezzlement indictment when he became involved in his other troubles.

Partin obtained another \$50,000 bond, raised \$5,000 new bail on the Alabama manslaughter indictment, \$5,000 more on the Louisiana kidnaping charge.

On October 7, he walked out of jail. On October 8, he telephoned James R. Hoffa in Newark, N. J., asking for an appointment—with investigators, unknown to Hoffa, recording the telephone conversation.

LIFE magazine, long one of the journalistic pack running in pursuit of Jimmy Hoffa, described Partin as having been involved only in some inconsequential brushes with the law when he agreed to become undercover man and informer. Said LIFE, Partin was in jail "because of a minor domestic problem," and had been indicted on "charges of embezzling \$1600 in union funds."

Said Walter Sheridan, head of the "Get Hoffa Detail" at the Justice Department:

"I've dealt with a lot of informers, and until this guy, they all wanted two guarantees: nothing traced to them and never call them as witnesses. Ed asked for neither one." (Except to be free of his indictments in return for being a paid government informer?)

It was in this manner that Bobbie Kennedy's "Get Hoffa Man" and LIFE discussed the reputation of a man whose record includes:

1. Conviction of breaking into a restaurant;
2. Indictment for embezzlement and falsifying union records.
3. A charge of communicating with Cuban Dictator Fidel Castro's Secretary General.
4. Indictment for manslaughter and running from the scene of an accident.
5. Indictment for kidnaping.
6. Indictment for forging a withdrawal card.
7. Bad conduct discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps.

Lighter Moment



Congressman William Ayres, Ohio Republican (at speaker's stand), Mrs. William Presser, President of Joint Council 41's DRIVE Ladies Auxiliary (far left), International Union Vice President Frank Fitzsimons, and DRIVE Director Sidney Zagri (far right) enjoy a lighter moment during a DRIVE congressional banquet in the Nation's capital.

in the Test Fleet case, and arranged to have it tried ahead of the Sun Valley case.

Next, Bobbie dropped the Sun Valley indictment, even though it had been bally-hooed in the press and over radio and TV for over two years for prospective jurors to read and hear, and foreclosed any opportunity for Hoffa to be tried and clear his name.

It was during preparation for the Sun Valley Case—which the government subsequently dropped—that Hoffa's lawyers claimed they had brief

cases stolen and found a conference room in a hotel where they were preparing Hoffa's defense had been bugged.

The twilight area in which Bobbie Kennedy has operated in his personal vendetta against Hoffa has been the subject of legislation introduced in the Congress.

Senator Wayne Morse introduced legislation to prevent the Justice Department from shopping around for a court where it thinks it can secure a conviction, and from trying a de-

fendant in the press. Specifically, the Morse bills were:

S1801—a bill to effectuate the provisions of the Sixth Amendment requiring that defendants be given a speedy trial. Provides that the defendant must be tried not later than nine months after being indicted.

S1802—a bill to protect the integrity of the court and jury functions during criminal cases, by making it contempt of court to publish information not properly admitted in a criminal case.

The last piece of legislation was introduced when U. S. Attorney General issued a press release with the Hoffa Test Fleet Case in which he listed all of Hoffa's previous brushes with the law. This obviously was information the Justice Department hoped would be published by the nation's press and read by prospective jurors for Hoffa's trial.

There was no other reason for such a press release.

Acquitted

Beginning with Hoffa's trial in Nashville, Tennessee, in the Test Fleet Case in which the jury was hung 7 to 5 for acquittal, the Justice Department has engaged in such a circus of judicial chicanery that the whole mess—including the Chattanooga verdict—is now a subject of a congressional investigation.

The select subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee is looking into the following charges of government chicanery in connection with Hoffa's trials:

The Charges

1. Improper influence of the jury by U. S. Deputy Marshals.
2. Use by government of perjured testimony of a paid informer who himself was faced with three federal and three state indictments at the time he turned informer.
3. The use of wiretaps, bugs, and "human bugs" in obtaining evidence.
4. Surveillance of defendants, attorneys and witnesses.
5. Use of "unmarked funds" by the government for the purpose of paying informers.
6. Testimony of a witness that he was paid by the government to harass and embarrass and otherwise disrupt the operations of Teamster Local 299 and other Teamster local unions.

Specifically, the House select subcommittee has been alerted to look into charges as follows:

1. During the seven-week period that the jury was 'locked up' in the

DRIVE Goes to Congress



Congressman William McCulloch, Republican from the 4th Congressional District in Ohio, pauses in his legislative schedule for a visit with members of the DRIVE Ladies Auxiliary from Ohio. With the ladies are Kenneth Silvers, special DRIVE representative (left) and James Simpkins, DRIVE field director (far right).

Read House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, U. S. Marshals sought to influence the jury by engaging in activities of an extremely questionable character.

These charges include ones that gifts were prepared and wrapped by U. S. Marshals for presentation to the jury, and that Marshals were guilty of serving liquor to jurors and engaged in other irregular conduct.

Affidavits have been sworn to and furnished the committee which charge that Marshals charged with watching the jury participated in wild parties, and one affiant swears that "call girls" were present in the Read House where the jurors were locked up.

Bell hops have signed affidavits to the effect that they either delivered or observed delivery of liquor to the 10th floor of the Read House, and that they observed the jury 'having a gay time' and recall delivering ice and set-ups on numerous occasions.

Intimidation

It has been charged also that the jury was taken on a special tour 85 miles outside the jurisdiction of the court even though the jury was supposed to be locked up for the duration of the trial.

The subcommittee has been asked to look into charges that the government has intimidated witnesses with threats of bodily harm and economic reprisals.

It is also charged that U.S. Marshals are under instructions from Attorney General Bobbie Kennedy not to talk to anyone regarding the Hoffa case with threat of discharge for any infraction of the instructions.

Postponements

The subcommittee is also asked to investigate circumstances surrounding the government's star witness and informer who was under federal and state indictments when he turned informer.

It is charged that the government has requested postponement of trial on the informer's federal indictments on five separate occasions since he turned informer.

Additionally, the subcommittee has been alerted to investigate the use of wiretaps, bugs and informers in obtaining evidence. The Justice Department is charged with engaging in surveillance and use of electronic equipment for the purpose of communicating information regarding the movements of individuals under surveillance, in fact, has admitted this charge.

An electronics expert has sworn

in an affidavit that he discovered a justice department electronics network covering Chattanooga and the environs of 45 miles.

It has also been charged that the Justice Department had the telephone company make regular reports from its records of telephone calls made by the defendant Hoffa and his lawyers, as well as staff members out of the Patten Hotel in Chattanooga.

In connection with the selection of the jury in the Chattanooga trial, the subcommittee has been informed that information is available that three important industrialists were instrumental in screening the 200 prospective jurors.

The juror list was also screened by the FBI, but was not made available to the defendants until just three days before the trial.

The subcommittee has also been informed of Defense Exhibit 154, which shows that the government paid its star witness and informer \$1,543.37 expenses and per diem. Twelve hundred dollars was paid to his wife (Exhibit 121); these checks mysteriously were made out to a justice department official who cashed them and then gave the money to the informer's wife.

Also available to the investigating subcommittee is testimony of Frederick Michael Shobe which reveals:

1. He received regular cash payments for his activities.
2. That government funds were used to purchase ads in a publication, which was really a "payoff" for certain voodoo services rendered by a Chattanooga Negro bishop.
3. That he, Shobe, was paid to

Doesn't Deserve It Below the Belt

(Editor's note: The following editorial appeared in a recent issue of the Parkersburg News, Parkersburg, W. Virginia.)

"James R. Hoffa, President of the Teamsters' Union, would not be The News' nomination for a citizen-of-the-year award. His activities—despite repeated failures of prosecuting authorities to pin anything on him—have not been such as to constitute an inspiration for American youth. And we shudder to think what might happen were control of the transportation system of the country placed in his hands. What he seems to seek in the world of transportation is more power than should be entrusted to any man.

Nevertheless, if testimony given by a defense witness at Hoffa's jury tampering trial in Chattanooga is true, he has been subjected to treatment at the hands of (the) Attorney General's office to which no man should be submitted. The tactics attributed to a special consultant to Robert F. Kennedy in this testimony were no better than the worst of which Hoffa has been accused.

Because the witness, Fred Shobe, is an ex-convict, his testimony may be discredited. Possibly it deserves to be.

And because, in the judgment of the trial judge, much of what he had to say could not be competent in any event in that it did not deal directly with charges raised in the trial—Hoffa is accused of jury tampering—the whole story, true or false, was not told and probably will not be. But enough was told to call for a complete airing of the facts.

As it is now, a close associate of the Attorney General of the United States stands accused of circulating among Negroes in Nashville where Hoffa was then on trial on a conspiracy charge, and urging them to help their friend, the Attorney General, "get Hoffa," also of "kicking around" with the witness the idea of luring one of Hoffa's codefendants into a secluded area and frightening him into testifying against Hoffa.

The matter should not be permitted to hang suspended. Unless Shobe is prosecuted for perjury and the whole affair given a complete airing, the suspicion will linger that Kennedy is not above conducting his office according to jungle rules."

perjure himself before a Grand Jury in Detroit in order to implicate a Hoffa associate in a law violation.

4. That government funds were used for the purpose of "harassing, embarrassing, and otherwise disrupting Teamster Local 299 (Hoffa's home local) and other Teamster locals throughout the country."

Those are some of the areas of vendetta justice as administered by Bobbie Kennedy that the special subcommittee of the House judiciary has been asked to investigate.

Jungle Warfare

They are the same areas of sordid prosecution and operation of the Justice Department which prompted a 24 page article on the Hoffa Chattanooga trial in the April 27th issue of "The Nation."

Fred J. Cook, foremost author on violation of individual liberties in criminal trials, poses some disturbing questions in the article which is headlined:

"The First Full Account of the Fateful Trial Raises This Disturbing Question: Can Jungle Warfare Subvert American Justice?"

Only by careful reading of the Cook article can one understand the attempt by the Justice Department to frame Hoffa.

Emotionalism

But Cook's conclusions strike at the very foundation of the precarious state of our system of justice under the administrative emotionalism of Attorney General Bobbie Kennedy.

Cook writes:

"Though the courts may be expected to deal in their own time with the judicial aspects of the Hoffa trial, it is obvious that many of the broader and more fundamental issues posed by the trial go far beyond the limits of judicial review—and that these issues affect justice in the most basic sense.

Maximum Effort

"Probably these issues could never have been perceived except through such a clash of power as developed in the Hoffa trial. The average individual defendant does not have the resources to hire experts to prove wire tapping and surveillance, to engage the high-priced legal counsel which only at long last and by maximum effort extracted the information about

Hoffa Foe Blasts Bobbie Kennedy

A long-time critic of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and bitter protagonist of Teamster President James R. Hoffa, has leveled a blast at Attorney General Bobbie Kennedy for hauling labor leaders into court "just for the purpose of harassment."

Addressing the international convention of the Operating Engineers Union in San Francisco, Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers International Union and member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, also singled out President Johnson and Defense Secretary Robert McNamara for criticism.

Declaring that McNamara is "as anti-union a man as you could find," and stating that President Johnson is "forcing railroad unions to submit part of their current nationwide dispute to compulsory arbitration," Hall urged union workers to withhold their support of President Johnson for re-election "until we get better assurances that he'll do what he says."

Partin payments and the Justice Department's confidential fund.

"The significance of the Hoffa trial is that, at Chattanooga, two behemoths clashed—the federal government with its overwhelming investigative resources, and Hoffa, heading his own Teamster power complex and able to match power with power.

"In the collision, basic practices of the Justice Department were exposed, fundamental questions about the processes of justice were raised.

"These questions must be answered—and only Congress can probe the issues and answer them.

"Regardless of the outcome of Hoffa's individual case on appeal, Congress should examine the record to determine whether federal law enforcement is becoming a law unto itself."

Hoffa Defense Group Forms in L. A.

The following communication to *The International Teamster* magazine was written and forwarded by Bud Holmes of Teamster Local 224 in Los Angeles, Calif.:—

A rank and file committee to raise funds for the defense of James R. Hoffa, General President, in his legal struggle for justice and vindication of charges launched against him has been delegated from within the ranks of Local 224. At the Committee's first meeting, they adopted as a Creed and declared the following intentions:

Preface

Believing our system of Justice is being eroded by those using personal position and influence to satisfy personal dislikes, as exemplified by the continuing vendetta being waged against Mr. James R. Hoffa, and believing this unjustified attack to be aimed at the entire Teamster movement of which Mr. Hoffa is General President, and further believing that a reversal of the recent conviction of Mr. Hoffa is necessary to halt tactics which if continued threatens to undermine the American Way of Life;

We, the undersigned, do hereby form the Society hereafter to be known as Local Union 224's Rank and File Committee for the Defense of James R. Hoffa.

Our purpose shall be to raise funds from all legitimate sources to be turned over to Mr. Hoffa for his use in defraying the expense of an appeal and/or a defense, and to spread the word to all who will listen of our continued confidence in the integrity of our General President James R. Hoffa.

We pledge our time and efforts in this undertaking free of charge and our only reward shall be the satisfaction of knowing we have participated in a movement which will perpetuate good unionism and help protect American freedoms.

Local Union 224's Rank and File Committee for the Defense of James R. Hoffa—

Ed Sunney, Chairman

Mauri Riganti, Treasurer

Bud Holmes, Rec. Secretary

Jim Kinney John Nichols

F. P. McDevett Kenny Brain

Earl Winner Bob Porter

Contributions may be sent to:

Hoffa Defense Fund,

P. O. B. 1094,

Downey, Calif.

A receipt will be issued and returned for all donations.

Clarification

One of the benefits negotiated in the National Freight Agreement was an increase of \$1 per day in flat lodging rates, and an additional meal allowance on layover of 25 cents per meal.

As a matter of clarification, it should be pointed out that the 25 cents is an increase in addition to whatever a driver may already have been receiving.

Cleveland Local Win 1600 Workers At Hupp Corp.

Teamster Local 73 in Cleveland, Ohio, gained nearly 1,600 new members in a runoff election last March at the Hupp Corp., manufacturers of washing machines and components for electrical appliances.

John Felice, Sr., president of Local 73, said the vote was 623 in favor of the Teamsters Union and 589 for the company. The organizing victory was one of the largest in recent months.

In an earlier election at Hupp, the count was 574 for the company, 562 for the IBT, and 124 for the International Association of Machinists, with 12 challenges and 2 void ballots.

While a few more than 1,200 workers cast their votes in the deciding election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, there are almost 1,600 employed at the Hupp Corp. Only 1,400 were eligible to vote.

Teamsters Win 25% of NLRB Election Victories

National Labor Relations Board statistics show that Teamster Unions won one (1) out of every four (4) representation elections won by all unions combined during 1963.

From January through December of last year there were a total of 4,224 NLRB ballots won by unions. Teamster affiliates won 1,054 of them while AFL-CIO affiliates won 2,687. Independent unions won 483 elections.

Altogether, there were 283,958 employees eligible to vote in the elections that were won. Of the total, 12.7 per cent—or one (1) out of every eight (8) employees—is now receiving Teamster local union representation.



Colorado Driver of Year

Edward Linville, a member of Teamster Local 961 in Denver, was named Colorado's Truck-Driver-of-1963 by the Colorado Motor Carriers' Assn. Linville has a 22-year safety record of 1.7 million miles of commercial driving without an accident of any kind. He attributes his record to luck, alertness, and maintenance.

Red Cross Praises Teamster

Anton Poje, a member of Teamster Local 3 in New York City, recently was honored by the American Red Cross in recognition of extraordinary personal service in saving a co-worker from possible blindness.

The accident occurred in the Brooklyn brewery where both Poje and Peter Katen worked in the bottle shop.

Katen was walking past a bottle washing machine when the caustic solution unit overflowed, spilling acid

over his head and back and into his eyes.

Poje was working nearby. Knowing that the acid might blind Katen, Poje rushed him to a nearby faucet and proceeded to flush the stricken man's eyes with cold water until a plant doctor arrived.

The physician said later that had it not been for Poje's speedy action, Katen—who has since recovered—might have suffered serious eye damage and perhaps blindness.

First Ladies Meet

Lady Bird Johnson, First Lady of the Land, greets Josephine Hoffa, First Lady of the Teamsters, at a recent prayer breakfast in Washington, D. C. The White House affair was attended by dignitaries from throughout the land. Standing between Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Hoffa is Catherine Zagri, wife of Teamsters legislative director, Sidney Zagri.



BUILDING TRADES RESOLUTION CALLS FOR INVESTIGATION INTO HOFFA TRIAL

(The following resolution, adopted by delegates to the AFL-CIO Building Trades recent annual Legislative Conference in Washington, D. C., was signed by over 300 delegates who were guests at a Teamster banquet.)

WHEREAS: The Justice Department has spent seven years in an unrelenting drive "to get Hoffa—one way or another" and,

Recent events in the trial of James R. Hoffa in the Federal Court of Chattanooga, Tennessee, raise serious questions concerning the administration of justice in the United States, and

The actions of the Government during the course of the Chattanooga trial included the surveillance of the defendants, their lawyers and witnesses; the employment of labor spies for the purpose of subverting and disrupting local unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; and the interference with the defendant's rights to effective counsel through the planting of spies and informers who reported back the daily plans of the defense, which actions have led members of Congress to call for a Congressional investigation, and

There is additional evidence indicating that the Government attempted to influence the jury by providing liquor, gifts and other special favors during the course of the trial, making this trial one of the blackest pages in American justice, and

This attack on James R. Hoffa is an attack on all members of organized labor and on their basic rights, and

The charges and protests made by members of Congress indicate a grave threat not only to the personal security of each officer of every local union in America, but also to the continuance of the free labor movement itself,

THEREFORE, the undersigned delegates convened at the Ninth National Legislative Conference of the Building and Construction Trades Department at Washington, D. C., on March 23, 1964, resolves that all officers and members of the local unions affiliated with the respective State, County and City bodies of the Building and Construction Trades Council be urged;

(1) To immediately communicate with Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States, and the members of Congress protesting the persecution of Teamsters President James R. Hoffa and demanding a Congressional investigation at the earliest possible time,

(2) To write letters of congratulations to the following Congressmen and Senators who have taken leadership in demanding a Congressional investigation at this time:

Congressman Roland V. Libonati
Congressman James Roosevelt
Congressman Claude Pepper
Congressman Henry Gonzalez
Senator Hiram Fong
Senator Ernest Gruening
Senator Olin Johnston

Senator Wayne Morse
Senator William Proxmire
Senator Gale McGee
Senator Thomas Dodd
Senator Herman Talmadge
Senator J. Glenn Beall

AND, WE FURTHER RESOLVE that all unions and the friends of labor be called upon to join in this fight to preserve a free labor movement and a free society.

Rank and File Committee For Jimmy

Three rank-and-file Teamsters are out to save someone they call "The Little Guy."

The Little Guy, in this case, is James R. Hoffa, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and he is the subject of the "Justice for Jimmy" committee which has been formed by the three rank-and-filers in Pontiac, Michigan.

Members of Teamster Local 614 in Pontiac, Robert Allen, John White and Herman Miller have mailed petitions to all Teamster local unions in the country. The petitions express displeasure at the "outcome of the recent trial of our brother, James R. Hoffa."

Miscarriage

"We feel he has been subjected to a very unfair and disgraceful ordeal. He has emerged unscathed from all previous inquisitions, only to have what we consider a miscarriage of justice enacted upon him."

The petition further declares: "The verdict he received at Chattanooga is a direct action against all we hold dear in regards to 'good old American justice.'"

Fair Shake

The petition concludes: "We feel confident that the higher courts will secure justice for him. We the undersigned want him to get a fair shake."

Herman Miller described the committee as strictly "rank-and-file."

"We're paying for most of this from our own pockets."

Explaining how the movement works, Miller stated:

"We send the petitions out to the local unions. They take them to the barns, for signature by the rank-and-file. As a point of interest, the employees at Fleet Carrier Corp.," Miller says, "have volunteered almost \$100 in contributions along with their signatures."

"When a petition is full of signatures, it is sent back to our committee, and we'll forward them along to Mr. Hoffa."

The committee's address is:

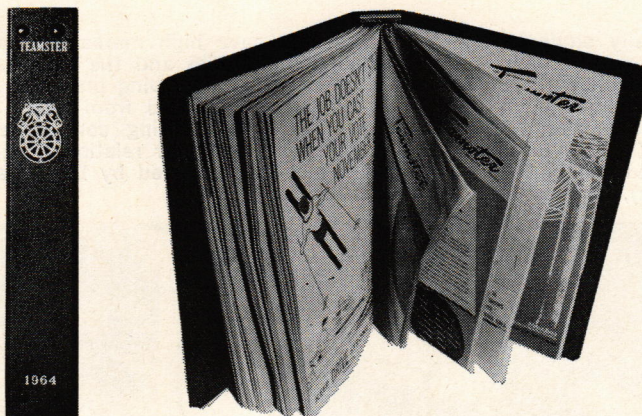
"Justice for Jimmy,
c/o Herman Miller,
939 E. Guthrie,
Madison Heights, Mich.
48071

Meeting Their Congressman



This group of DRIVE auxiliary members from Joint Council 41 in Cleveland, are in conference with Congressman Michael Feighan, Ohio Democrat. Feighan is a member of the House Judiciary Committee.

Binder Available For Teamster Magazines



NOW AVAILABLE—Beautiful Magazine Binders, Teamster-made, especially to hold 12 copies of the TEAMSTER MAGAZINE.

To build an attractive library; for neatness and easy reference, order as many as you need at \$2.00 per binder, postage prepaid from:

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Students Have Rare Opportunity; Witness Teamster Contract Talks

AN UNUSUAL opportunity was afforded a group of DePaul University students recently when they were permitted to witness first-hand negotiations on a collective bargaining agreement between Teamster Local 738 and the National Tea Co.

The youths, all business administration students, were present during the offering of the first contract proposals, and they were on hand when the agreement was ratified.

Afterward the students agreed that the experience was better than books by far. They said they gained a much better impression of unions and labor-management relations.

Principals in the negotiation were:

Michael J. Fomusa, secretary-treasurer of Local 738 and chairman of the union negotiating committee, and Joseph Quirk, vice president for labor relations at National Tea and head of the company negotiating team.

The subject of the negotiations was a local supplement to a national contract negotiated early this year and covering 1,400 Teamsters Union members working at National Tea

warehouses and processing plants in 15 cities.

The master pact set common expiration dates and uniform language with respect to grievance procedure.

Representatives of Local 738 and the company were charged with negotiating wages, working conditions, and fringe benefits for 650 workers in the Chicago area.

The idea of providing the DePaul students with eye-witness education was the result of an earlier invitation extended by Dr. Joseph S. Giganti, professor of labor economics, to Fomusa for a classroom discussion of collective bargaining.

Giganti, a former member of Barbers Local 548, said Fomusa's frank response to questions from the students—many of whom had never met a union official before—"was very refreshing."

Most of the students plan to work as industrial managers in the future and, as Giganti put it, "were therefore generally favorable to employers in labor-management disputes."

In the give-and-take atmosphere of

the classroom, Fomusa finally felt compelled to invite the college youths to observe the National Tea negotiations—contingent, of course, upon the approval of the other union members and company spokesmen involved.

National Tea's Joseph Quirk agreed with the idea that the students be invited to witness the bargaining as "observers." Local 738's negotiating team also approved.

In the days that followed, the 16 junior and senior students enrolled in Giganti's class sat through 8 negotiating sessions and union caucuses, including a short wrap-up meeting that lasted 10 hours.

Astonished

The reaction of the students to live collective bargaining was generally one of astonishment. What they saw and heard was much different from what they had been led to believe through the years in the stereotypes offered by the daily press.

"We expected a lot of table pounding and shouting," said David Dillon, one of the business administration students. "Instead, there was quiet exchange of facts and figures. The discussion was intelligent and enlightening. I was impressed with the preparation of the negotiators."

Student Jan Edelblut, the only girl observer, said:

Real People

"Labor leaders are real people, don't wear swooshy capes, and don't use greasy kid stuff. We have a new and clearer image of labor's role in the free enterprise system."

Another student, Jack Stefan, said the experience of witnessing actual contract negotiations changed his opinions of unions. He added:

"I admit I was prejudiced against unions because of what I'd been reading in the papers. In this situation, we were encouraged to raise questions. Nothing was hidden from us. . . ."

Student Edwin Kerbs said he had always believed the union leader made all the basic decisions in bargaining.

"That just isn't true," concluded Kerbs. "The rank-and-file negotiating committee members were very well informed and didn't hesitate to speak up. At the ratification meeting, where the committee reported on the negotiations, the members certainly knew exactly what they were voting on. All the members seemed well satisfied with the contract."

DePaul University students and their professor gave high marks to heads of negotiating teams for members of Teamster Local 738 and the National Tea Co., in Chicago, after attending bargaining sessions. Receiving praise for effective, peaceful negotiating were Michael J. Fomusa (second from right), Local 738 secretary-treasurer and head of the union negotiating committee, and Joseph Quirk (right), National Tea vice president for labor relations. The students are David Dillon (left) and Jan Edelblut accompanied by Dr. Joseph S. Giganti (center), professor of labor economics.



Consumer Picketing Upheld

The United States Supreme Court last month dealt a substantial blow to the interpretation of the National Labor Relations Board of the so-called "consumer picketing" provision of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The case before the Court commonly known as the "TREE FRUITS," involved a dispute between Fruit and Vegetable Packers and Warehousemen Local No. 760, I.B.T. and the Tree Fruits Labor Relations Committee, Inc., which is a collective bargaining representative for the Apple Orchards in the State of Washington.

When the employers forced a strike, the Union began picketing in front of large supermarkets with signs and handbills requesting customers to refrain from purchasing Washington State apples while the strike was on. No attempt was made to stop customers or deliverymen from entering the store, and no request was made to boycott the store as such or any other products sold by the store.

The NLRB held that such picketing was in violation of Landrum-Griffin, which, in the NLRB opinion, permitted only handbilling but not picketing in such circumstance.

The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia reversed and sent the case back to the NLRB. The Board appealed to the United States Supreme Court. However, the United States Supreme Court in a 6 to 2 decision completely supported the Union position.

The Supreme Court said that the so-called "consumer picketing" provision of Landrum-Griffin was designed only to prohibit picketing for the purpose of boycotting the entire store rather than a boycott of the specific unfair product. It, therefore, held that such picketing, to persuade customers not to buy a specific product, if peaceful, and if not directed against the store as such, was lawful even though the store might lose some income or profits.

The decision of the Court is especially significant in making effective strikes against employers who may be able to hire strike-breakers and thus continue their production. If the Union can persuade the customers not to purchase the product where it is being sold at retail the keeping the plant in production during the strike with strike-breakers will be of no great value to the employer.

Old Timer Retires From Teamsters With Memories of Driving Team

WHEN Teamster Earl Hines learned to drive back in 1913, he started with a truck unlike many youngsters who began with a team in that period.

Fifty years later, Hines ended a career of truck driving with a record of more than 3 million miles on the road.

The trucking business has changed a lot in the intervening years, and Hines, a long-time member of Teamster Local 190 in Billings, Mont., can remember some excellent illustrations of the change.

There was a time, for instance, when a 2-ton truck was the largest vehicle on the road. That was in the same period when a driver felt lucky if his route took him over a gravel highway because, as Hines says, "most of 'em were dirt back then."

Hines also recalls when the filling station and the truck stop had yet to appear as institutions on the American highway scene.

He first learned to drive an early model truck in Sheridan, Wyo., where his family had moved after leaving Abilene, Kan., in a wagon train. It was in Sheridan that he got his first driving job although he was only 15 years old at the time. Truck drivers were rare at the time.

"The work then wasn't any too steady," Hines says. "I'd haul wheat in the summer and coal in the winter."

It was 10 years before he got a steady job driving for a transfer and storage outfit in Sheridan.

In the years that followed, Hines saw trucks grow bigger and roads get better. He learned to watch the weather and the curves in Montana, Washington, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, and the Dakotas.

In 1933, Hines took the wheel of his first gasoline tank truck. Considered a dangerous job, Hines says that it is true a tank truck requires a lot more care, "but as long as you took care of things, you hadn't anything to worry about."

He adds: "I'd as soon haul gasoline as anything. I never had any trouble. I never lost a load."

There was one exciting time, however, that Hines will never forget. Near Butte, Mont., in 1937, the tractor he was driving caught fire under the seat.

Seeing the possibility of the fire spreading, Hines disconnected the tractor from the loaded tank of gaso-

line behind him, drove it some distance away and then fought the fire with his hands until it was out.

His quick thinking earned a state safety citation.

Highway driving today is easier and safer than it was a half century ago, according to Hines, "and less complicated."

There was a time when truck drivers were a definite minority where horse-drawn vehicles were concerned. Hines says:

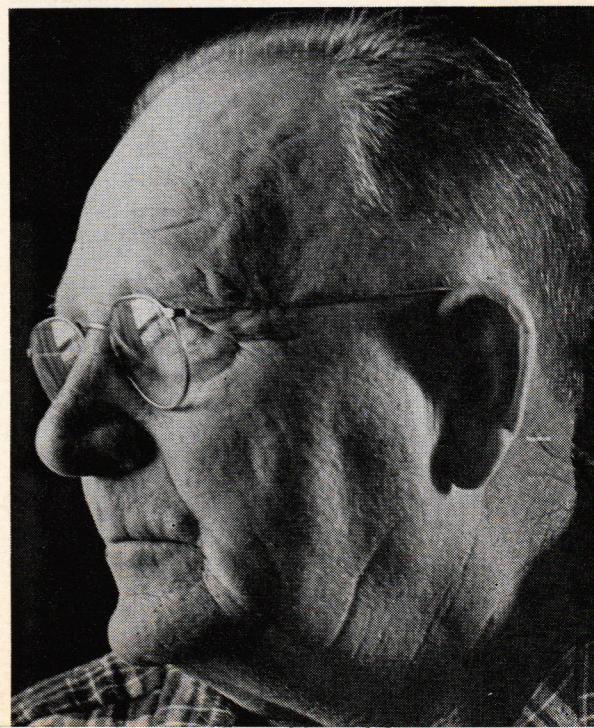
"I remember plenty of times when we'd meet horses pulling wagons where we wouldn't only lay over to the side of the road—we'd cut off our engine completely just to keep from scaring the horses."

Through his driving career, Hines won numerous safety awards, but is the first to tell you that highway safety is more than a framed certificate. Hines believes a driver has to keep his mind on his business.

Besides his safety record, Hines, who is now drawing a pension from the Western Conference of Teamsters Pension Fund, holds another remarkable record also according to George R. Rohrer, secretary-treasurer of Local 190.

Joining the Teamsters Union first in 1932 and becoming affiliated with Local 190 in 1937, Hines has never been behind in his dues—always keeping them paid to the current month or in advance.

Earl Hines, a retired member of Teamster Local 190, felt lucky to find a graveled road when he first started driving a truck.



A Special Report

Personal Privacy at Mercy of Unbridled Snoopers Equipped with Electronic 'Ears'

"The right to be alone is the most comprehensive of rights, and the right most valued by civilized men."—Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis, 1928.

The average American citizen may not realize it, but he lives today in a goldfish bowl.

He may well be aware that in the age of electronics insidious listening devices as small as quarters are used to eavesdrop on certain citizens. But the general consensus is that "if I keep my nose clean, I have nothing to fear."

This is a false rationalization of the average American intent on holding on to his current degree of affluence and prosperity, intent on protecting those possessions which he can see, touch and put his hands upon, but not very much concerned about individual liberties and constitutional rights.

After all, the average American will never be hauled into court, will never be asked to appear before a congressional investigating committee, nor will he ever be the subject of an investigation by the Federal Bureau of

Investigation. Mr. Average American files his income tax returns religiously, and confines his excesses to paying an occasional traffic ticket or some other such minor breach of civil law.

Yet, if Mr. Average American owns an auto or an insurance policy, has ever bought anything on credit, has ever served in the armed forces or worked for the government, he can rightfully assume that there is at least one detailed report on file somewhere which contains intimate and personal information about him.

And when one such file exists, the subject of such dossier is a potential target for snoopers with no regard for his personal privacy. Those snoopers can be government investigators, private detectives, insurance investigators, bill collectors, credit bureaus, shopping services, divorce detectives, or even political snoopers seeking to put private and personal information to work for purposes which are in juxtaposition to one's right to be alone.

Unfortunately for the cause of arousing Mr. Average American to stand up for his civil liberties and constitutional rights to privacy, examples which dramatize the encroachments on personal privacy involve personalities all too often in political disfavor, personalities in unpopular occupations, personalities who have received adverse publicity in the press, on radio and television, and personalities who are in serious trouble with the law enforcement agencies of the nation.

As a result, Mr. Average American with his clean nose is standing idly by while private, public and governmental snoopers invade his personal privacy in such an invisible manner that Mr. Average American is not even aware he is being watched.

Wire tapping, electronic listening devices, refinements in the 'art' of bugging a room or an office, and hid-

den cameras which take pictures even in total darkness are but a few examples of instruments available to law enforcement officers and private snoopers which threaten the very existence of privacy in this country.

And, with privacy in such a precarious state of balance, one can further deduce that constitutional rights and civil liberties are on the wane as both hinge on the preservation of individual privacy.

"Unknown to most of us, an army of investigators is probing into our bank accounts, checking our private lives, even bugging our bedrooms, offices and automobiles."

That quote is from the flyer on a book by Vance Packard which has just hit the book stores. Packard is the author of such best sellers as *The Hidden Persuaders*, *The Status Seekers*, and *The Waste Makers*.

Big Brother

Packard's new book, is called *The Naked Society*. It is 369 pages long, published by David McKay Company, and costs \$5.95. It is must reading for every American who values his right to be alone, his constitutional right to personal privacy.

Says the publisher of "The Naked Society" and of Vance Packard:

"In what may well be his most arresting book, Vance Packard examines the rapidly disappearing right of individual privacy under the onslaught of Orwell's Big Brother philosophy that is pervading Big Government, Big Business, Big Education, and society in general.

"Mr. Packard takes us with terrifying detail through the twilight world of the snooper, be he insurance investigator or personal checker for a prospective employer. He has had the benefit of the experiences and know-how of a great many highly knowledgeable investigative experts.

Sex Snoopers

"He unveils the ramifications of the secret traffic in private information between investigative agencies, both governmental and private. There are fascinating sections on what employers are doing and how our children are being subjected in school to alleged personality testing that probes into the most intimate aspects of their parental and sexual attitudes and relationships, the results of which are held secret from the parents."

What Mr. Average American must come to realize, and come to realize

quickly if he is to rise up in protest against invasions of his privacy, is that there is a highly profitable market for intimate details of his life, and there are unconscionable peddlers of private information whose regard is for a fast buck and individual rights be damned.

After talking to people who deal in the sale of personal information, Packard compiled a list of prices charged to secure various bits of information about individuals.

Electronics Snoop On TV Habits

Chicago — Personal privacy received another setback at the hands of electronic snoopers last month with the announcement of a device which can count how many TV sets in a household are turned on and determine to which channel they are tuned.

The household viewer is not even aware that his privacy is being invaded.

A truck containing a device much like radar would roam the streets and pick up tiny signals radiated by all TV sets. The signals indicate the number of the channel to which the receiver is tuned.

Currently, the inventors say, it is impossible, or next to impossible, in a crowded metropolitan area, to pinpoint the signal's source. In a rural area, the operator now can intercept a signal and trace it to a particular house.

This potential snooper was unveiled at a convention of the National Association of Broadcasters.

A man's house may still be his castle. However, with wire-tapping, hidden microphones, bugging devices, and now a device which tells on you when you are watching your television, it's not a very private castle anymore.

To keep abreast with modern day electronics, the old saying should be modernized to read: "A man's house is his gold fish bowl."

He found that the going price for a look at someone's income tax form is \$1,000. There are private investigators with the wherewithall to find out what an individual's arrest record is, and the price for supplying such information is \$10.

For \$20, one can find out another person's unlisted telephone number. One can get a look at another's mental hospital record for \$500. A private investigator can supply your advisory with a copy of your birth certificate and will do so for a \$15 to \$20 fee.

Telephone toll slips, old phone bills, or paid numbers for tapping can be had for a minimum of \$50.

If someone wants to see your credit report, an investigator can supply it to him for \$5 to \$10.

Private and governmental snoopers have learned that it is quite easy to grease the palm of the keeper of the files, and the keeper has his price depending upon the type of information the snooper seeks.

Postal Snoopers

Hidden closed circuit television cameras watch your wife as she shops in the supermarket. Innocuous appearing devices take your picture when you cash a check, mirrors strategically placed enable a manager to monitor your every move in a store.

One of the most insidious methods of snooping on the personal life of American citizens came to light recently in the case of the former chief counsel for the McCarthy Committee, Roy Cohn. Cohn, under indictment and on trial as this is written for mail fraud and perjury, discovered that the Justice Department had ordered the post office to scrutinize all mail received by him and his attorney.

The mail watch, until Robert Kennedy was appointed Attorney General, was employed only in cases which involved espionage. Today, there are admittedly 9 to 10 thousand mail watches being conducted on the personal mail of American citizens. It works this way:

Suspicion

An employee of the post office records the name and address of all persons sending mail to the person being investigated, and this record is supplied to government investigators.

No one has yet caught the post office opening personal mail for the Justice Department, but the suspicion lingers that if the mail watch is ordered and return addresses are re-

corded, the unscrupulous prosecuting attorney could well indeed order the mail to be opened and the contents surveyed.

The instance of this particular mail watch was dramatized because of the personality involved.

When he was chief counsel for the McCarthy Committee, Cohn himself earned quite a reputation for trampling on the constitutional rights of witnesses. Many may conclude that Cohn was fair game for unscrupulous methods, that poetic justice has been done.

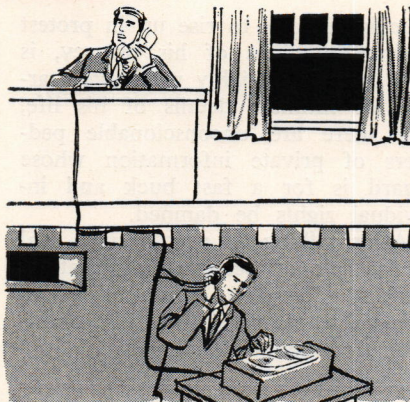
What about Mr. Average American, who in the ordinary conduct of legitimate business with Roy Cohn, wrote a letter, was recorded on the list of those corresponding with Cohn? Does not this person become associated with the charges against Cohn—a guilt by association even though no guilt has been established by a court of law. Could this person suddenly find himself on the witness stand under the fire of a prosecuting attorney?



The post office snooper was discovered inadvertently when a postal employee, running across the order for the mail watch, delivered the order to Cohn in lieu of knowing what else to do with it. Cohn, versed in the technique of investigation, ran with the order to court.

A New York federal judge refused to throw out the indictment against Cohn, but called the fact that his mail and that of his attorney were being watched, "shocking," and a New York legislator said the technique by the prosecutor smacked of Soviet Russia.

Equally as revolting to fair minded citizens was the fact that the Justice Department at first flatly denied it had ordered the mail watch, blamed it on the Internal Revenue Service, and then when caught red-handed blamed the whole stinking mess on an assistant prosecuting attorney, saying



he had "mishandled" the investigation, which indeed he had.

Protesting that federal officials are using "police state techniques," Senator Edward V. Long (D-Mo.) recently asked Congress to make the use of "mail watches" by postal employees a crime.

Long introduced a bill which would impose a fine of up to \$100 and imprisonment of up to a year "for any postal employee convicted of carrying out such a 'cover' or disclosing information obtained by a cover."

The Senator said top postal officials conceded that in 1962 "the Department had between 500 and 750 'covers' in effect at one time."

Long told the senate that the covers are "a controversial Post Office Department practice whereby a record is kept of all mail an individual receives."

"The cover involves the systematic recording over a period of time of the name and address of the sender, the place and date of postmarking, class of mail, and other obtainable exterior data on all mail to a particular address or addressee."

Such mail checks "illegally violate individual privacy," Long declared, adding that Postmaster General John



Gronouski and Louis J. Doyle, general counsel for the Post Office Department, had rejected his requests that this stop, or at least be subject to prior court approval.

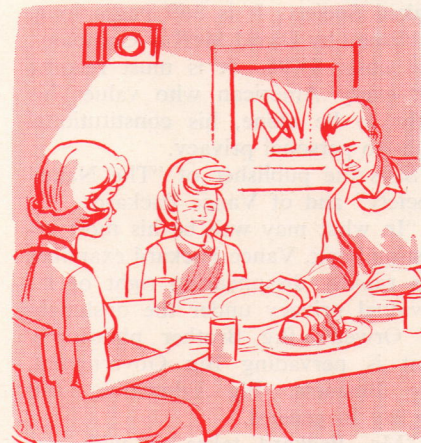
Long said the Cohn case disclosed "flagrant intrusions on privacy and the attorney-client relationship and was 'a sad commentary on the administration of justice and on all federal agencies involved.'"

Further, the Missouri Senator listed other "recent infringements on privacy" by federal officials:

"Wire tapping by our military intelligence personnel in West Germany on behalf of a German intelligence agency, revealed in September of 1963." Long said the German constitution bars wire tapping by its own citizens.

"Wire tapping at the State Department, caused by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security through a misunderstanding.

"Bugging of a public telephone



booth in the lobby of the Internal Revenue Service Headquarters in Washington, D.C., by Internal Revenue Service agents.

"Reported telephone taps by government agents on a Nevada gambler (where gambling is legal and sanctioned by state law.)

"Reports that the Defense Department is using a field type lie detector on the Vietnamese people."

Long also cited reports on the recent trial of Teamster President James R. Hoffa that government agents photographed all persons entering and leaving a federal court building and used "an informer who takes advantage of his relationship with an accused to be present at discussions between the accused and his attorneys."

The case of the wire tapping of a Nevada gambler involved the appearance of Edward Levinson before the

committee conducting the so-called Bobby Baker investigation.

Levinson told the committee that the federal government had tapped his telephones. As one writer expressed it, "This sort of thing has repeatedly been condemned by the courts of this country as a dirty business."

It also has been disclosed that Nevada members of Congress had gone to President Johnson to protest reported federal wire tapping in both Las Vegas and Reno.

United Press International reported that Senator Howard Cannon of Nevada had then been assured by a Justice Department official that there would be no Federal wire tapping in that state.

Writing recently on the whole incidence of police-state methods, in the Washington, D.C., Evening Star, William S. White stated:

"And to add to all this unpleasant and disturbing business, Levinson, in the midst of his appearance before the committee in the Baker case, (was) handed a subpoena in an income-tax investigation by a federal agent who invaded the very Senate without its knowledge or permission to work this blatantly intimidating unfairness to a Senate witness."

The unpleasant and disturbing business White wrote about was prefaced with the headline: "An Odor of Police-State Methods."

Unpleasant Odor

Wrote White:

"An unpleasant odor of police-state methods—of instances of illegal wire tapping and of Federal snooper over the mail of private persons—is arising from the vicinity of the U.S. Department of Justice."

In White's opinion, the fact that the victims of such federal snooper were either "highly unpopular" or even "bad" men in the minds of many was superficial and irrelevant to the fact that this abuse of federal investigative power is fundamentally "alien to a free society."

White penned two eloquent paragraphs which poignantly underscore the core of rising criticism of Bobbie Kennedy's handling of the Justice Department:

"Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, the department's head, owes a duty to his position and to the American tradition not simply to put a stop at once to every form of this unfairness. It is his obligation as well to

punish those officials involved in it—resolutely and pitilessly.

"For the Department of Justice has one function even higher than that of fighting crime and subversion. This is the lofty duty to protect and defend the Constitution and the Bill of Rights of the people—including the "bad" people—under it."

White concluded that good intentions of public officials are not substitutes for proper and constitutional procedure. He wrote that "For unless the constitutional rights of all of us—including and even particularly including the Cohns and Levinsons, whatever their real or alleged sins—are kept safe, the rights of none of us can be guaranteed in the end."

Mr. Average American has only a vague idea of how long the long arm of the law really can be when administered by persons who classify everyone as automatically good or bad, who group people as "Them and Us" and all "Them" groups are marked for imprisonment.

In fact, about the only thing that over extends the long arm of the law is the long ear of the law which has grown unbelievably and phenomenally with the development of the electronic transistor.

The CBS-TV network recently carried an interview with a manufacturer

of electronic snoopers and listening devices. The electronics executive showed and described devices which by remote control pick up conversations through plaster walls and record them on tape. He demonstrated paintings hanging in frames on walls which have electronic listening devices behind them.

This demonstration was only rudimentary when considered in the light of extreme developments in electronics.

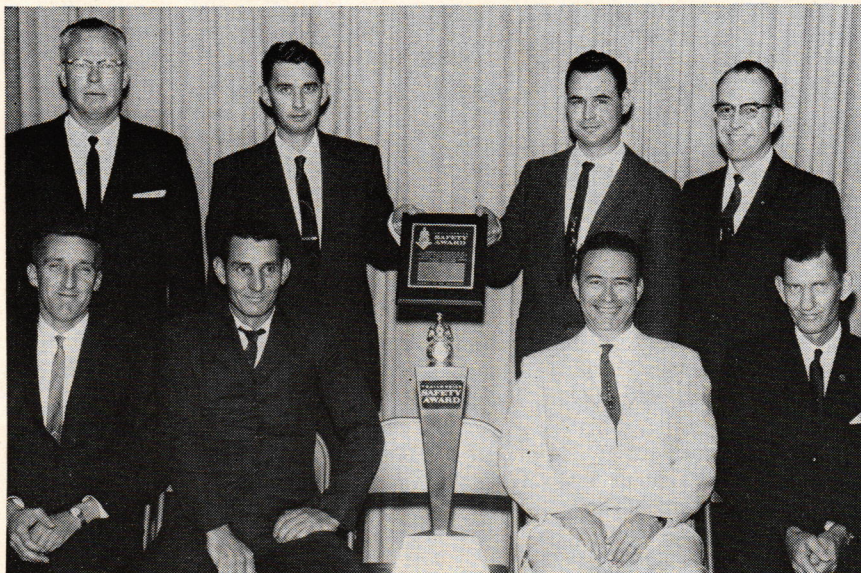
There are microphones which can project conversations out of a building and down the block and which are so small that they can be concealed in a space smaller than that occupied by a 25 cent coin.

There are devices which not only attach to a telephone to record conversations over that instrument, but which record conversations in the room while the phone is resting in its cradle.

There are devices which attach magnetically to the underside of a car fender, about the size of a pack of cigarettes, which send signals to another pocket size instrument and tell the receiver where the auto is any place in an area up to three or four miles away.

There are devices which attach to a tape recorder and turn it on only

Trophy for Drivers



Drivers and management personnel of Ballman-Cummings Furniture Co., in Fort Smith, Ark., are shown with a safety award plaque and trophy received at the 1964 Arkansas Bus and Truck Assn., convention. All the drivers are members of Teamster Local 373 in Fort Smith. Left to right are (seated)—James Scholle, William Lewis, Louis Holland, and Burt Mettler, drivers; (standing)—Charles Steinsiek, foreman, Tilford Wilbanks, assistant foreman, Fay Hunter, driver, and John G. Ayers, Secretary-Treasurer of the company. The drivers traveled 421,752 miles during 1963 without a chargeable accident.

when there is noise (conversation) in the room and shut the recorder off when the room is quiet.

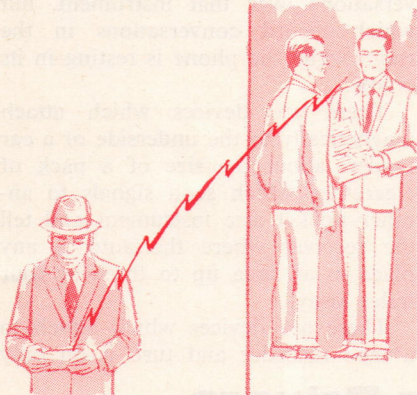
Telephoto lenses on cameras can take a picture through the window into your home, although the intruder operating the camera is hidden away in a nearby building.

Infra-red film will take pictures in total darkness from hidden cameras.

Listening devices can be used to snoop on your conversations with your lawyer, with your wife, with your minister or priest, with your doctor.

All of these snooping devices are invisible invaders of personal privacy, and there are those who walk the alley side of the investigative world to peddle the information recorded for a price.

What you think is a private con-



versation could well be recorded by the person to whom you are talking on a device so small it can be carried by that person in his coat pocket.

Charles Bartlett, writing recently in the Washington, D.C., Evening Star, joined in the rising crescendo of protest over the invasion of personal privacy.

He wrote:

"Some fresh issues in the conflict between the individual's right to privacy and the government's responsibility to investigate have been raised by three men under scrutiny—James Hoffa, Roy Cohn and Edward Levinson."

Bartlett declares that Hoffa produced the best evidence that "privacy is a fragile condition in contemporary life."

Hoffa took his own electronics expert to the scene of his trial, Bartlett wrote.

"The expert, assigned to monitor the agents who might be monitoring Hoffa, carried a startling array of equipment: radio transmitters only

Congressman Raps Use Of Lie Detectors

Washington, D. C. — (UPI) A Congressman testified here last month that the government's use of lie detectors has reached the point where a 17-year-old girl applying for a clerk-typist's job was asked "embarrassing" questions about her sex life.

Rep. Cornelius Gallagher, D-N.J., said the experience was so unnerving that even today, a few years later, the young woman is still suffering from the effects of the job-questioning session.

Testimony was presented to the House Government Information Subcommittee, which opened an investigation into the government's use of lie detectors.

The panel of witnesses before the Subcommittee agreed that the polygraph (lie detector) is only a minor element of the testing process and that the most important element is the skill, judgment and maturity of those persons operating lie detectors.

Prof. Fred Inbau, of the Northwestern University school of law, testified that in his opinion, 80 per cent of those persons operating lie detectors do not measure up to proper standards.

The so-called lie detector is widely used today as a personnel tool, and in many companies applicants for a job are asked to submit to the indignities of such testing.

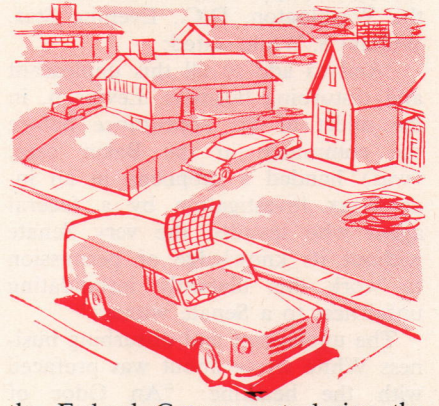
slightly bigger than a match box; nickle-sized microphones; and parabolic mikes capable of overhearing conversations a block away."

Bartlett substantiates the layman's dangerous apathy concerning the invasion of privacy.

He relates that the efficiency of electronic listening devices are testimony that most "laymen are slow to realize the threats to privacy that are posed by modern science. The issue of telephone tapping never seemed significant to most citizens—a majority dismissed it as a matter between the police and criminals."

"But the transistor has facilitated ruthless forms of eavesdropping that already reach well beyond the range of law enforcement. Unscrupulous private detectives, who operate these devices with little training, engage in commercial espionage for competing firms. The privacy of the home is no refuge from these long-eared gadgets," Bartlett wrote.

Calling for a congressional investigation into the invasion by the Justice Department of Teamster President Hoffa's right to privacy in preparing his defense in Chattanooga, Congressman Glenn Cunningham entered an affidavit by electronics expert Bernard Spindel into the Congressional Record. The contents of this affidavit, excerpts of which appear directly below, demonstrate that Hoffa's every move was monitored by



the Federal Government during the Chattanooga court proceedings.

The affidavit swore that the following conversations took place between government agents over their radios as they followed Hoffa about:

Twenty-three, go ahead. Yeah, that's 10-4.

Well, did you decide that possibly that the package did not come back—the original package was the one that did not come back to the hotel.

In light of the more current description, that's entirely possible, uh, the vehicle is presently parked in front of the 11th Street entrance and if you like, we will sit here till they do move it.

Well, I'm coming down that way now, just to get a look at it. It's very possible they moved to another location with the equipment thinking maybe they can pick us up a little better.

That's 10-4.

Say Bill, the two occupants in that car were "The Man" (Hoffa) and the ex-boxer (O'Brien).

That's 10-4. Is the car parked on

the 11th Street side? That's affirmed. The light beige tan Chevrolet right there in front of the hotel. Is that 10-4?

That's 10-4, Bill. Nashville tag.

If you want to, I'll check this out a little while.

No, we're going to hang in here till we see if he gets back in the car.

Ten-four. I'll get back around the corner here then.

Twenty-three. Go. Are you aware that those people have been gone for some time, are you not—the ones that, uh, you, that you previously mentioned.

Yes, I sort of lost interest in view of this one. OK.

B2 to 14 and 23, uh, the ex-fighter just came out with two unidentified WMA's. He got into the car, he is not moving as of yet and the other two individuals separated, walked around the corner, and headed north on Market on foot.

Twenty-three, you were just photographed.

That's 10-4.

There is a guy standing against the hotel with a camera and as you pulled up to the light, he stepped out behind your car and photographed your plate. The ex-fighter just got out of the car and walked back into the hotel.

Ten-four. I saw it. What about the other guy walking down the street? Did you get a good look at him?

Billy, are you referring to the cameraman as far as description goes?

I thought you said two walked around the corner. That's 10-4. They had their backs to me. Unintell. Relatively young white males, ah, looked to be late twenties, uh, I doubt very much if I could recognize them, they had their backs to me (or us).

Ten-four.

Did you happen to recognize the photographer?

Negative. Neither one was the package, of course. Ah, let's see that, ah, the ex-pug is just coming back down the, toward the car, getting in the car again here.

He is getting all ready to drive away now.

He done wound it up.

Keep me posted. I'm over at 9th and Market, I guess it is.

Ten-four: 315, could you stand by just a minute?

The "S" vehicle just proceeded across Market going west on 11th. This is B2. As you probably know, the vehicle, uh, the "big boy" (Hoffa)

just got back to the hotel evidently he parked the car—10-4.

There are a few fellows that are going in the same direction, so that Mr. Big and, uh, his necessary assistant so I don't think you want to be anywhere around that lot right now.

This is B2. It looks like everyone is gone, ah, unless you have anything to the contrary, we'll close shop.

That's 10-4 with 23.

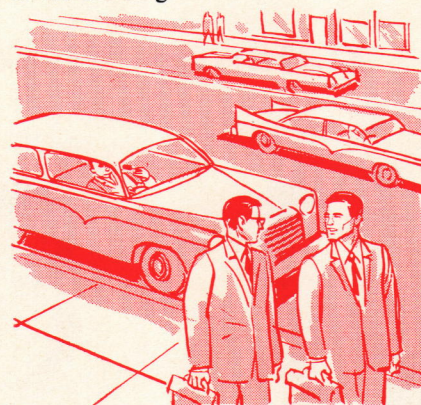
B2 to 14. What do you think—think we ought to pull this gear out? Unintell.

The big guy came out with the entourage and they looked like they all got back—unintell. In other words, I'm sure if you drove by there, you'd find it wouldn't be in the lot. Unintell.

I really don't know what you got in there. * * * I just don't want them to photograph that coming out of there, if you think you can handle that without that, go right ahead.

B-2. Unintell. Can we meet with you somewhere? Unintell.

Ten-four: We don't have any wheels, uh, I'll tell you if you want we can meet you at 317 (office) * * * unintell. Come down to 217—10-4. We'll be 217, 23—23, we'll be 10-10 at the building.



The Justice Department has denied that it had Hoffa and his attorneys under surveillance during the Chatanooga trial. Yet, the Justice Department flatly denied that it had Roy Cohn's mail under surveillance, when, in fact, it had and later had to admit.

In its March 9, 1964, issue, Newsweek magazine devoted considerable space to the invasion of privacy. The article said, in part:

"The explosion in snoop technology almost invites inquisitiveness: an FM radio transmitter, the size of a lump of sugar, can broadcast conversations to radio receivers a block away; a tiny 'spike microphone' driven into a wall can pick up every whisper in

an adjoining room; an infra-red camera, triggered by a photoelectric cell, can take pictures in pitch blackness.

"There are as many ways of bugging as there are situations to bug. Transmitters and microphones can be sewn into suits, capped on teeth by a dentist and concealed in lipstick tubes, tie clips, pens, cigarette lighters, buttons, and even Martini olives."

Newsweek states flatly that the largest customer of the 30 U.S. firms that manufacture such devices is the government.

"In Washington, D.C., it is assumed that almost every phone line is tapped—particularly in such agencies as the FBI, CIA, Secret Service, State and Defense Departments."

Newsweek declares with the additional sobering information that when the staff director of one Congressional Committee wants to make a telephone call he shuns his own phone like a plague and places the call from a public booth in Union Station.

With wire tapping so rampant, the average American citizen is fast losing confidence in the privacy of his telephone calls, and the Telephone Company is fast becoming the Gestapo arm of the Justice Department.

Style of Living

Spindel, whose affidavit places further onus on the Justice Department and its invasion of personal privacy and constitutional rights, underscores the seriousness of the rampant use of snooping devices:

"It takes a minimum of \$35,000 worth of electronic equipment to determine whether or not a room is bugged. But owning a piano, doesn't make one a pianist."

Summing up, Newsweek put it this way:

"It has been said that Americans are a people who dread the thought of being alone; if so, perhaps they have invited the invasion of their privacy and welcomed being a subject for the 'candid cameras.'"

"Still, as Vance Packard says, 'The Founding Fathers of the U.S.A. contemplated a society in which a man or woman could have a great deal of latitude about choosing his style of living . . . Today . . . the idea that one can—or should try to—lead a private, unfettered life is losing much of its force.'"

The late Bernard DeVoto wrote over a decade ago that when the FBI,

or anyone for that matter, came to his home, they were welcome in his house to talk about baseball, the weather, or any number of general subjects. But if they wanted him to talk about his neighbor or a friend, they would have to subpoena him into court where his neighbor or his friend could check the veracity of his statements about them under cross-examination.

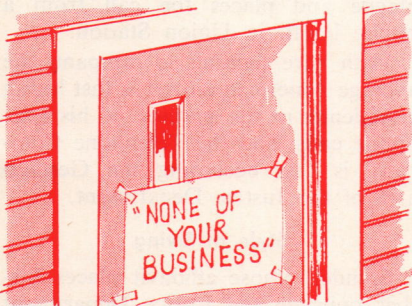
What to do about the snoopers and their long, electronic ears?

A Columbia University sociologist, as *Newsweek* points out, suggests that:

"Everyone cannot, of course, electronically sweep his home or office everyday (in search of electronic listening devices). But the next time a credit agency calls to inquire about a neighbor, or one is asked to fill out a questionnaire on his sex life, he can simply say what no one seems to say anymore:

"It's none of your business."

Perhaps, Mr. Average American



can do a little bit more to restore personal privacy to a more secure balance in this free society.

He can get behind Senator Long, for example, with letters demanding passage of the law imposing penalties for mail watches.

And, he can demand of Congress and the President of the United States that the present curator of the Justice Department address himself to his primary obligation of preserving constitutional rights and civil liberties. If he cannot—and there is overwhelming evidence to support the contention that he cannot—then he should be replaced by a more mature mind.

Such a mature mind would understand the value of personal privacy, personal liberty, and those invisible principles which distinguish America from the methods of a Castro, a Khrushchev, the gangsters who plunder human life in China, and all tyrants who in the first instance wrote the obnoxious text for police manuals which proclaim that the end justifies the means.

Teamster 'Protection' Clauses Upheld by Appeals Court

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has won a major victory in protecting a union man's right to respect a picket line in a decision just handed down by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The victory came in a case involving "protection of right" clauses in certain Teamster contracts which were struck down by the National Labor Relations Board.

Specifically, the Court of Appeals has held lawful a contract clause granting employees protection against discharge or discipline for refusing to cross any lawful primary picketline.

In addition, the court upheld the legality of a Teamster subcontracting clause which limits an employer's right to contract out bargaining unit work only to subcontractors who observe the equivalent of union wages, hours and other standards.

Both the picketing and subcontracting clauses had been ruled by the NLRB as being in violation of the so-

called "hot cargo" provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959.

The court also found lawful the clause which protects employees from discipline or discharge in their refusal to perform work which but for the existence of a strike would be performed by the employees of the struck employer.

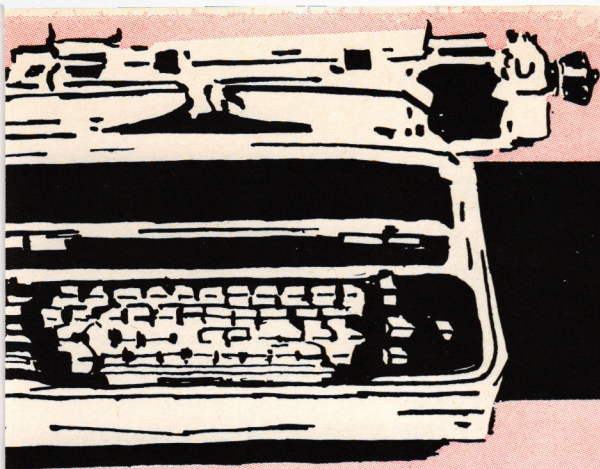
Although agreeing with the union that employees can be protected in their refusal to perform such farmed-out struck work, the court upheld the NLRB in its ruling that struck goods clause which protected employees in refusal to handle goods or equipment coming from or destined for a struck terminal or plant was unlawful.

The cases were successfully argued before the Court of Appeals by David Previant, special labor counsel to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and L. N. D. Wells, Jr., general counsel for the Southern Conference of Teamsters.

Defense Fund Contribution

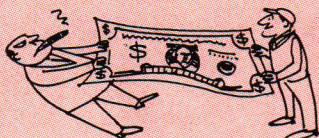


Grover D. Cummerville (center), a member of Teamster Local 208 in Los Angeles, was one of the first California Teamster members to contribute to President James Hoffa's Defense Fund. Bill Croysdill (left), Local 208 business representative, accepted Cummerville's contribution as well as one from Frank J. Matula (right), International trustee.



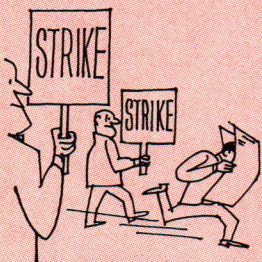
For Your INFORMATION

..... An OUTFIT called the Committee for Economic Development has developed a new "labor study" that proposes hardly anything good for working people. Among other things, the CED study supports so called right-to-work laws, would give employers the right to seek and get injunctions against wildcat strikes and to lock out workers, would tighten restrictions against secondary boycotts, would repeal a Taft-Hartley requirement of "good faith" bargaining, and advocates establishment of a special labor court, which in effect would dispense compulsory arbitration for all labor-management disputes.



..... WORKERS WERE SHORT-CHANGED more than \$54 million in minimum wages and overtime pay during 1963. The U.S. Labor Department said the underpayment was the largest in the 25-year history of the minimum wage law. Of the total, some \$32 million was overtime pay illegally withheld from the pay envelopes of nearly 220,000 workers. The rest of the money was withheld from more than 185,000 workers receiving less than the legal minimum wage. To report violations or make inquiry about the law, workers are encouraged to contact their nearest Wage and Hour office which is listed in the U.S. Government section of the telephone book.

..... A SCARCITY of qualified men as arbitrators is developing according to the National Academy of Arbitrators which recently made a study of the field. The average age of the 175 arbitrators was 52.7 years at the end of 1962 — this compares with 49.7 years at the end of 1952. One of the reasons for concern is that the number of grievances going to arbitration has increased at a 5 per cent clip during the past few years. Added to this are other variables such as the fact that 96 per cent of all collective bargaining agreements now contain compulsory arbitration clauses for the handling of grievance disputes.



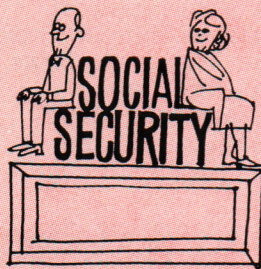
..... PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS have pronounced Sen. Barry Goldwater's chances of winning a presidential nomination as prematurely buried. His chances were dead on departure after the New Hampshire primary where he was humiliated by the lowly voter. So far as most union members were concerned, Goldwater's chances were as petrified as the famous forest in his own state far before that. One reason was the senator's performance caught by an Oregon Labor Press photographer recently. Goldwater was photographed hiding behind a newspaper as he and campaign helpers were shown speeding through picket lines at the Portland Oregonian & Journal which has been produced by strike-breakers for more than 3 years.

..... THE LABOR DEPARTMENT is finally beginning to fight back against those who would destroy the U.S. Employment Service — namely, the private employment agencies. The National Employment Assn., speaking for the operators of the private employment agencies, has complained that the federal job-finding agency is invading their field. They charge that the government is trying to establish a federal manpower monopoly. At a recent congressional hearing, Richard C. Goodwin, administrator of the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security, struck back at the attacks by private enterprise. He said the USES was not trying to run private agencies out of business as charged — and then he got to the heart of the matter: "But we do think the workers of this country are entitled to a good alternative, and they should not have to pay a fee in order to get a good placement service."



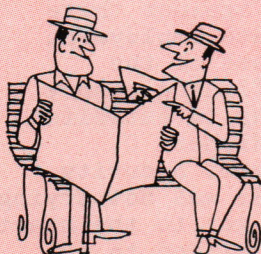
..... CONSUMERS expanded their installment debt in February by the greatest amount in more than 4 years. The Federal Reserve Board reported the installment debt increased \$579 million. Observers believed consumers decided to commit some of their anticipated tax-cut gains and go on spending sprees. All major categories of consumer installment debt increased, particularly on appliances and furniture. Loans to buy automobiles grew \$237 million. Altogether, the increases in consumer debt brought the total figure on installment credit to \$5.4 billion.

..... MOTORISTS bought 11 million snow tires last year in the United States. This annual seasonal splurge on a certain type of tire for the family buggy has led at least one manufacturer to develop a new studded tire. Marketed successfully in Scandinavian countries for the past 3 years, the tire will be sold in the U.S. next fall. It has built-in metal studs that bite into hardened snow and ice much as chains do. The studs are cylindrical pins made of tungsten-carbide. They are sheathed in plastic or aluminum to protect against heat generated by the tire. About one-quarter inch in diameter and one-half inch long, the studs are imbedded in premolded holes in the tire tread. The National Safety Council says tests show that the studded tires are better than snow tires but not as good as chains.



..... ASSETS of the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund—otherwise known as the Social Security trust fund—amounted to \$18.9 billion at the end of fiscal 1963. The disability insurance trust fund totaled \$2.4 billion at the end of the same period. Officials say that on a whole the funds are in actuarial balance. Combined assets of the funds are expected to increase about \$5 billion by the end of June, 1968, even though outgo is expected to exceed income in the next 5 years.

..... SOME federal authorities are hardly able to believe their adding machines following the income tax cut which has already resulted in higher consumer spending and higher business investment. Sponsors of the tax cut, of course, had argued that it would add new vitality to the economy. That new vitality is now appearing like spring green in grass. It also was predicted that tax revenue ultimately would increase. Now, according to U.S. Internal Revenue Service Commissioner Mortimer M. Caplin, another tax cut may be in order if the country continues to respond. In an unusual statement, Caplin added, "It is hoped the second (tax cut) won't take so long to convince the American people this is the right thing to do." Taxpayers had another view; remembering the manner in which Congress dilly-dallied before passing the initial tax cut, they hoped it would not take Congress another 18 months to convince itself that it should pass a second tax slice if one seems warranted.



..... UNITED AUTO WORKER negotiators have their work cut out for them in coming contract talks. As usual, one of their biggest problems will be getting their side of the story across to the public—the same problem faced by all large unions when dealing with the commercial press. Statistics the general newspaper-reading public probably will never become acquainted with include the fact that General Motors boasted a record \$3.3 billion in profits before taxes last year. GM doled out an extra \$2 in dividends to stockholders, and also set aside \$112 million of the profits to pay bonuses to the executive elite. UAW spokesmen say GM can well afford generous wage increases and still cut prices on their products.

WHAT'S NEW?

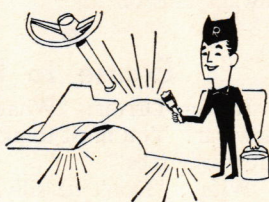
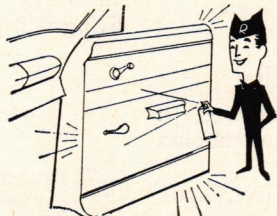
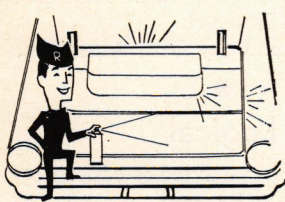
Many Advantages of Body Repair Material

For vehicle body repair is a newly developed liquid binder and a specially-treated aluminum flake that are mixed cold. The mixture forms a solid aluminum material that is applied to sanded metal with a squeegee or spreader and easily molded to restore contour of the damaged area. The patch cures quickly and feathers to a fine smooth edge that will neither show nor chip off. Since the material is non-porous it won't absorb moisture, adheres well, prevents the formation of rust on the surface underneath and accepts primer and finish with excellent holdout. Several advantages accrue from the fact that no heat is used to apply it—it can be used around glass, rubber and synthetics and the warping of large areas of metal is eliminated.

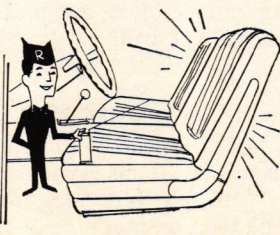
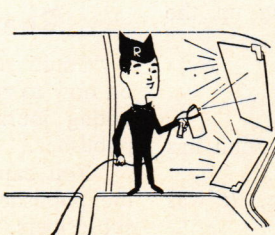
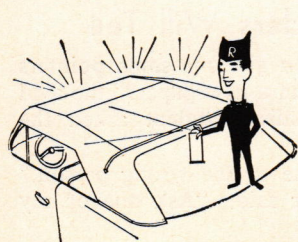
New Color for Leather, Vinyl, Fabric

From Chicago comes a new flexible color finish for leather, vinyl plastic, fabric and nylon auto upholstery. Available after 10 years of field testing and application by new and used car dealers and reconditioning professionals, the formula was chosen winner of the Motor Trend Seal of Approval for upholstery reconditioning.

It is held that it restores original or new color to dull, faded or water-stained upholstery, convertible tops, headliners, seats, side panels and floor mats. Available in all fifteen standard automotive colors, it retains the original grain and softness of the upholstery and is guaranteed not to fade, chip, peel or rub off.



Colors are fast-drying, permanent and non-bleeding and can either change the upholstery color or give a like-new appearance quickly and economically. The line is available in pints, quarts or spray-dispenser. A mix and match color chart, price list and sales packet is being offered free.



Member Develops Glass De-Fogger, Cleaner

A member of Local 527 in Muskegon, Mich., Brother Charles J. Paquin, has formulated a product called Glas-Glo which not only cleans glass surfaces, but prevents it from steaming or fogging also. Very economical to use, it is ideal for eye glasses, safety goggles, automotive windows, gun sight scopes and camera lenses.

Scale Measures Paint for Accuracy

A large Pittsburgh paint manufacturer is marketing a paint-mixing scale that measures color by weight for more accurate match and mixture than with volume measurements—eliminating waste of paint and of time.

Gooseneck Spout on Radiator Filler Faucet

A replaceable, flexible-rubber, gooseneck spout is the main attraction of a new radiator filler faucet designed to provide full flow without drip, splash or leakage. The thumb-operated, lever-type faucet has stainless-steel pin and spring.

WHAT'S NEW endeavors to keep our readers informed of late developments in fields in which they are interested. Since it is the policy of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER not to advertise any product, trade names and manufacturers are omitted. Interested readers can obtain names of manufacturers by writing THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, 810 Rhode Island Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C. 20018

A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.

Repair Tubeless Tires Fast, On Vehicle

A especially-designed air gun and rubber rivets from Cleveland permit tubeless-tire punctures to be repaired on the wheel—without removing the wheel from the vehicle. There are four steps involved:

1. A probe, dipped in special vulcanizing cement, is inserted in the puncture, moved up and down in a circular motion, then left in place while the gun is prepared for use.
2. The needle is unscrewed from the base of the gun and the rivet inserted. The needle is used to press the rivet into the gun chamber and is then replaced on the gun base.
3. The probe is removed from the tire to permit insertion of the gun needle. When the air chuck is applied to the valve on gun, then air pressure forces the rivet into the tire.
4. The rivet is automatically sealed into the tire when the gun is removed. Final step is simply cutting away the excess rivet. Available rivet sizes are 5/16 inch and 3/8 inch.

"Chambered Pipes" For Exhaust System

From a Wisconsin firm comes a "chambered pipe" exhaust system to replace conventional muffler and tail-pipe on many passenger cars. It is in production for most 6- and 8-cylinder Ford model from 1959-1963 and for Chevrolets from 1959-1964. Another model is available for Oldsmobiles for 1963 and 1964. It is planned to extend the coverage to earlier Fords and Chevrolets and to other makes on a continuing basis.



LAUGH LOAD

Ah, Yes

A true friend is one who thinks you're a good egg, even when you're busted!

Near to My Heart

The gallant suitor had gone overboard in presenting his fiancée's parents with expensive gifts—cigars and cuff links for the father, orchids and perfume for the mother. One day, tho, the father told him, "My boy, please discontinue showering us with gifts. But just in case you wish to pamper my principal desire, bring me a copy of your last income tax report."

Hint

Help wanted: Mechanic to work eight hours to replace one who didn't!

Why Not?

Fleety-Fleet Driver: "Hey, did you see that new waitress give me the come-on?"

U-Haulem Driver: "All she did was smile. Any good waitress smiles at a customer."

Fleety-Fleet Driver: "Yeah, but that smile she gave ME was something special!"

U-Haulem Driver: "Oh, I don't know . . . the first time I saw you, I laughed out loud!"

This Is The Way

Pittsburgh Man: You say you never quarrel with your wife?

Neighbor: Never. She goes her way and I go hers.—Typo Graphic.

Kill-Joy

Safety Sadie: "That new boy friend of mine is refreshingly romantic. Every time he speaks to me he starts, 'Fair Lady'."

Catty Cora: "I really do hate to disillusion you, honey, but . . . like heck he's romantic. He used to be a street-car conductor!"

It Might Happen

A city boy, visiting his country cousin, was walking through a pasture when he heard a buzzing sound.

Cousin: "Come away from there. It's a rattlesnake. If you go near it, it will strike."

City Boy: "Gosh, do they have unions, too?"—Typo Graphic.

Awful

Asked why she refused to take tranquilizers prescribed by her doctor, a woman said: "The last time I was taking them, I found myself being friendly to people I wouldn't even speak to otherwise."

Seems Reasonable

After a hard day's work the weary trucker went into the club to relax and enjoy a few drinks. His fun was cut short, however, when a bleary-eyed entertainer walked over to the piano, placed his beer glass carefully on top and started banging away tunelessly.

When the trucker could stand it no longer, he called the "musician" over. "I suppose you know," he said, "you are probably the world's worst pianist!"

"Yes," agreed the man, "I know."

"Well, for Heaven's sake, isn't there something else you can do?"

"I suppose I could go back to the violin," was the answer, "but my beer always falls off it."

Excuse to Kill

Reefer Driver: "What? Me get a new car? You must think automobiles grow on trees!"

Wifey: "Don't be silly. Everybody knows they come from plants."

Never Fails

If you seem to have difficulty meeting people, just try picking up the wrong golf ball!

Sarcasm

"Look at the lovely ring John has given me. It fits beautifully."

"Yes, it's very nice, dear. It was a bit tight on me."

Not the Idea

"I had my mother-in-law crawling on her hands and knees to me the other night," remarked Hopkins to a man in the tavern.

"What did she say?" asked the other, with respect in his voice.

"Come out from under that table, you rat."

Very Proper

At a wedding reception the young man remarked: "Wasn't it annoying the way that baby cried during the ceremony?"

"It was simply dreadful," replied the prim little maid of honor. "When I get married I'm going to have printed right in the corner of the invitation: 'No babies expected'."

Foul!

First Coed—Why are you taking that whistle with you tonight?

Second Coed—I have a date with a basketball player.

Variations On A Theme

Upon her husband's return home from a meeting, the fond wife asked, "How was your talk tonight?"

"Which one?" he retorted. "The one I was going to give, the one I did give, or the one I delivered so brilliantly to myself on the way home in the car?"

Final Reckoning

A man 102 years old boasts he's always been fond of whiskey, tobacco and women. Just wait. That fast living will get him yet.

—Kentucky Irish American.

Logical

"That pain in your leg is caused by old age," the doctor said.

"Don't be silly," replied Grandpa.

"My other leg's the same age and it doesn't hurt."

Readers Will Tell

"Could you give me some pointers on how to run a newspaper?" the avid young journalism student asked the publisher.

"You came to the wrong person," the publisher said. "Ask one of my subscribers."

Executive Board Meets in Indianapolis



FIFTY YEARS AGO in Our Magazine



Vol. XI

(From the May, 1914, issue of the TEAMSTER)

Number 5

-- Board News --

Record Strike Benefits Paid

During the four-day Executive Board meeting held in Indianapolis last month, it was learned that record strike benefits totaling \$11,770 were paid to striking Seattle members. This amount, according to the Board, has been paid over a period of 42 weeks and is still continuing.

During the meeting Secretary Hughes gave the Board members an account of his experience, while in Seattle dealing with the strike situation. He reported that he attended meetings of the employing team owners and that promises were made by several team owners that the strike would be settled and of their failure to keep their promises.

Vice President Casey of San Francisco has also been keeping careful tabs on the Seattle strike. He brought the Board additional details describing the situation in Seattle from its inception, dealt with the history of the labor movement in that section of the country, outlined the injunction proceedings brought against the organization, and then concluded his remarks by saying that a movement was now being started there, headed by the mayor of the city, which, in his judgment, would be the means of bringing about a settlement. Vice President Casey also recommended that strike benefits be continued as long as the strike is in progress. This motion was unanimously carried by the Board.

A telegram advising the Seattle local of the board's favorable action on the motion was immediately dispatched.

CORRESPONDENCE

Alex A. Maguire, business representative of Taxicab Operators Local 477 of Philadelphia, wrote the other day congratulating us on our magazine and its thoughtful editorial content. Brother Maguire also wrote of the organizing advances being made in Philadelphia. He said all the locals there have "live men on the firing line" and this is what counts in the long run.

We couldn't agree more heartily with Brother Maguire because this is something that we have been preaching for years. I believe all our unions in the International should start a campaign of education among the unorganized teamsters and chauffeurs throughout the country with the goal of being the biggest and best union in the world.

Secretary-Treasurer Gives Annual Report

A glowing report telling of the Teamsters solid financial standing and increasing membership strength was welcome news to the members of the International Executive Board as they met in Indianapolis last month.

General Secretary-Treasurer Thomas L. Hughes reported that since the last Board meeting.

- Forty-three new local unions have been chartered in cities across the nation.

- Received per capita tax on an average of 48,000 members, and,

- Reported a balance in our treasury of \$133,000, this in spite of "considerable expense."

A synopsis of conditions across the country revealed that the general office has endorsed 93 wage scales for Teamster

locals. Many of these wage scales are still pending but a great many settlements have been obtained.

The strike situation showed that strikes were endorsed for 22 local unions since the last Board meeting and all have been settled with the exception of the Seattle strike (see story in column one.)

Sec. Treas. Hughes also discussed general conditions throughout the country, going into detail as to the number of men out of work as a result of the industrial depression and the number of local unions that are expecting trouble in the near future as a result of being unsuccessful in their negotiations with their employers.

But all in all the news was reassuring, Hughes told his fellow Board members. Today, he said, the International Union is in a better condition than at any time since its founding. Peace prevails across the country and all our locals seem to be satisfied that they are getting nothing but fair treatment from their general officers.

The men who make their mark in life are not the ones who are always grumbling about what might have been, but those who look forward to the brighter day that is to come and who profit by the experience of the past by not again falling into the holes that they are just dragging themselves out of.

-- Board News --

Trade Union Bank Proposed

The General President brought to the attention of the Board the fact that the Bricklayers Union had adopted a resolution at their last convention calling together all trade union officials for the purpose of discussing the advisability of establishing a trade union national bank.

President Tobin noted that most all of the national banks in Indianapolis had in their directorship prominent members of the Employers' Association, many of whom are avowed enemies of labor.

It was pointed out that in Indianapolis eight International Unions headquartered there have in their treasuries in the neighborhood of two million dollars. Tobin said a banking official had informed him that the greatest of opportunities was offered trade unions by establishing a bank of their own. For instance, during labor troubles the bank could refuse to lend money to the enemies

of labor unless they settled. Also their money could earn at least 4½ to 5½ percent interest.

In order to start a bank with other trade unions it would be necessary to purchase about \$10,000 worth of stock to establish enough capitalization to obtain a charter for a national bank.

After a lively discussion by the Board it was decided to wait until the next convention since there was no provision in the constitution that empowered the officers to purchase bonds, even trade union bonds.

Public and Consumers

Please

DON'T BUY

UNFAIR

"BANQUET BRAND"

FROZEN POULTRY & TURKEY DINNERS, TUNA, BEEF & CHICKEN PIES, BEEF STEWS, FROZEN FRUIT PIES AND OTHER FROZEN FOODS.

UNION EMPLOYEES HAVE DIFFICULTY MAINTAINING THEIR PRESENT UNION STANDARDS OR IMPROVING THEM AS LONG AS SOME EMPLOYERS ENGAGED IN POULTRY AND FROZEN FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY ARE PAYING THEIR EMPLOYEES LESS WAGES AND PROVIDE THEM WITH LESSER ECONOMIC BENEFITS. *LOCAL UNIONS OF BOTH THE MEAT CUTTERS AND TEAMSTERS INTERNATIONAL UNIONS, ACTING JOINTLY, HAVE FILED UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICE CHARGES AGAINST THE STAMPER CO.*

POULTRY AND FROZEN FOODS THAT HAVE THE FOLLOWING FEDERAL USDA INSPECTION NUMBERS ARE CONSIDERED UNFAIR PRODUCTS BY BOTH THE MEAT CUTTERS AND TEAMSTERS INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

NO. 758 NO. 107 NO. 9 NO. 347 NO. 106 NO. 370 NO. 940

We are not asking the employees of any store, or other personnel doing business with any store, to refuse to sell, pickup, display, deliver, or transport goods or perform any service connected with the products of this company. We are appealing to you, the public and the consumer, to help maintain the American work standards established by our organizations by refusing to purchase any food products that carry the "BANQUET BRAND," while their employees work under substandard conditions. Morally and legally we are justified in asking for your support and hope you will extend it to us by buying frozen food products from manufacturers that maintain union standards.